

*DIATELESMA:*  
**THE FIFTH PART**  
**OR NUMBER.**

Comprehending  
**THE PRINCIPALL ACTIONS**  
**OF**  
**GERMANY, FRANCE, SPAINE,**  
**AND**  
**The NEATHERLANDS.**

---

Continued from November, 1637.

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*Εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν ἑορτήν, καὶ τὴν αὐτὴν ἡμέραν  
τῆς νύκτος. — Hom. Odyss. ε.*

*Hic liberis inter, & fruere.*

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**LONDON,**  
**Printed by Tho: Harper, for Nath: Butter**  
**and Nich: Bourne. 1639.**

THE FIFTH PART  
OF THE NUMBER

THE PRINCIPAL ACTIONS

OF

GERMANY, FRANCE, SPAIN,

AND

THE NEARER ISLANDS.

Continued from November, 1697.



LONDON

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TO THE  
INGENVOVS READER.

*Claudere quæ Cænas Lactuca solebat Aurorum,  
Dic mihi cur nostras inchoat illa dapes?*

**I**T may be questioned, why the Busi-  
ness of the Neatherlands, vvhich  
used to stand in the Reare, should  
leade the Van, in this discovery; It  
is here, as in a ranged Battell, Faces about, al-  
ter not either Files or Ranks, but the Posture  
onely: and it first presented it selfe to my Fan-  
cie, was first brought downe Methodically,  
and first came to the Presse. If it be a mistake  
reprehensible, it was *Error Protographi*, and  
the Printer is not to be blamed. But the con-  
fusion, in the disposition of this Relation, by  
mistaking the Title over-head, in the 3. Chap.  
and interrupting the Title of the Low-Dutch  
Story, by interweaving a New one, was *Erra-  
tum Typographi*, herein excusable, that it was  
A 3 brought

*To the Ingenuous Reader.*

brought unto him by loose sheets, who perhaps, was willing to have ended it with the Tournament, more pleasant than the confusion of Warre: or else, as the best of Latine Poets doth sometimes make a Breach in his Verse, upon the Breach of a Speare; would shew his Fancie, in expressing the tumultuary Actions of Warre, by the *anagora* of his Papers. However it hapned, he craveth your connivence at this Errour, and doubteth not to obtaine it from such as you, who can more easily reduce the last sheet of that History to its proper place, than he can recompose it.



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## *The Occurrences in the Ne- therlands.*

### CHAP. I.



Fortified Townes, though by the best Politicians they are thought unnecessary in Kingdoms, and absolute Monarchies; defended by nature from the invasion of forraigne Princes, save only in the Frontiers, as those Realmes, which are inclosed with unaccessible Mountains, or surrounded by the Ocean, yet in *Aristocracies*, for preservation of that state in its first species, and Kingdomes open to the incursions of neighbouring Princes, they are not only requisite for ornament, but the safety of the state, those defences standing as Bulwarks against the hostilitie of strangers, and sometimes stopping the course of their designs, though the presiduary soldiers and inhabitants be unprepared at their first approach to resist them till both may arme, and make head against the violence of the assaylants; yet require the art and industry of men to manage them, being otherwise easily assailable.

*Prospera prudenter* : A discreet moderation is as necessary in the smiles, as the frowns of fortune: to endure the last with a well governed patience, is the way to vanquish her : and to abide secure in confidence of perpetuall good successe, is not seldome the cause of utter losse, often of jeopardy. The happy event of the Prince of Orange his travels before *Breda*, had filled the hearts of the people under the Government of the united States, with joy; and the Catholike Kings Allyes with emulation; The losse of so important a place, was not easilier digested, and the Spanish men of warre, expected an opportunity, to recover something which being added to their late prizes of *Venloe* and *Ruremund*, might counterpoyse the losse at *Breda*; Octob. 16. 26, was the day, which presented the occasion which was undertaken prudently, prosecuted valiantly, and might have ended gloriously, had not the *Epimethean* wits of the Statish Garrison been better then their *Promethean*. It was then a day of jollity at *Rhinberck*, (a little but strong peece in the Frontiers of *Gelderland*) for joy of the Prince his late atchievment : the bonfires made the night seeme as glorious as day, the great Ordnance thundered out a Proclamation of triumphant victory, the souldiers and inhabitants kept Revels and feasting, and as if there had been no enemy neer them, and after their feeding, lay downe to sleepe. The Spanish Garrisons of *Gnelders*, *Gennep*, *Ruremund*, *Venlo*, and other places upon the Maze, conjecturing what the issue of that dayes frolicking might be, mustered up 1500 men, and armed with Petards and such like instruments, marched up thither-ward to surprize the City. Each

An Ar. slaught  
upon Rhin-  
berck.

Each circumstance answered their hopes <sup>Undertakers</sup> for execution of the Enterprize; the Lord of <sup>upon good</sup> *Wynbergen* was the person to whose care the <sup>grounds.</sup> custody and government of the Towne was deputed. He was then absent from his charge, and his absence was no small encouragement to the undertakers: *Common men will assume more liberty, when their prime Commander is away, then they dare think of while he is with them*: The darknes of the night concealed their approaches, and the loud reports of the Canon, and out-stretched shouts of the people, their actions. An artificiall bridge, was laid over one part of the outward Moat, and a pile of brush-wood and bul-rushes dammed up another; the Canons were ready to play, and the enemy to enter, yet nothing was suspected, much lesse perceived by the Garrison and inhabitants. How happy a preface was this of their wished end: their counsels hitherto found no reluctancy, in a still silence they stood armed to give the assault, till the triumphs being past, and as still a silence in the Town, as was observed in the Army, gave the assaillants some evidence, that then was their time for action. The word was given, and each man conformed himself to an active obedience. The assault was made with such violence, that one of the gates, which was made only for the ingresse and egress of friends, was thereby become under the command of the enemies. Heere only was the rub which stayed the race of their conquest, the draw-bridge was up, and that being wanting stopt them in their full career. But it only hindred their speed, and could not

Is prosecuted  
valiantly.



vert the resolved *Spaniards* from prosecution of this (thus farre fortunate) beginning. *True valour is not heartlesse upon each disadvantage, and a right souldier accounts it his honour to encounter with difficulties.*

Though the way was thus hedged up, yet on they went, but not with such speed as they intended, nor with that happinesse, which their hopes had promised. The assault was discovered then by a Sentinell, whose fear made the danger greater then it was, his throat proclayming the state of the Town to be past danger, as already in the absolute power of the Enemy. The Citizens stood like amazed men, and were ready to buy their lives, with the voluntary surrendry of their goods to the victor, only the Lieutenant Governours heart fainted not, hee made good use of the little breathing time, the yawne of the bridge had given him, beat up the Alarum, drew up his Companies together, and wisely ordering his half distracted men, who by his example took fresh courage, fell upon the Enemy with an impetuous violence, when having scaled the walls, hee ganto cry *victoria*.

And disappointed  
happily.

*The end crowneth the work*: had the conclusion bin answerable to the premises, the Governour of *Gelders*, the principall adventurer in this expedition had got much more profit, by the Catastrophe then glory by his well advised Enterprize. *Wesell* had bin blocked up, though no Enemy appeared in the field; the *Spanish* Garrisons had incircled it, nor could it have received relief from the States conveniently. The valour and vigilance of the Lieutenant Governour prevented al with his new awaked men,  
he



he made an assault upon the over-watched adversary, who neither prepared perfectly to defend himself, nor offend the Garrison (some of his men being upon the wal, and rather seeking the way down into the City, to endamage the defendants, then to secure themselves, others got over the Moat, and more expecting the assistance of their companions & friends then affronts of their foes) and in conclusion, with the losse of his own life, and 60 of his men, repulsed the besieger with the slaughter of some hundreds of his men, and many prisoners leaving the name of *Wike* (so was he called) more glorious after his death then it was in his life by dying victoriously.

Yet nor his valour nor fate was all, to which the Town was obliged, for this deliverance. Some other accidents interceded, which forwarded, if not perfected it. The *Spanish* Canon was not good, two old Peeeces were planted to scour the streets, when the Gate was laid open, and those (crasie things) upon the first discharging, fell on pieces: and then, the noyse of the Guns within the Town being heard at *Wesell*, not above four English miles thence distant, some companies were sent out with 3 Drums, to assist their confederates which according to direction beating the marches of 3 severall Nations disheartented the *Spaniards* from presuming too far, as not knowing what Enemy might be behinde them, and so caused them to leave their weapons, to save their persons, their Petards, Granadoes, Pikes, Halberts, Harquebusses, of crocks, and other military instruments, being thus made a prey to the victorious *Hollander*.

*Stratagems in warre are like goodly houses in eminent Cities, one is but the model of another. This designe of the Spanish garrisons was the pattern of the like to the Statists of Mastricht, against the little city of Hanuyit, which was undertaken as advisedly as the other, and ended more happily, though not prosecuted so eagerly.*

Their intentions were different, as their issues: these last adventurers had no designe upon the place, which desired neutrality, but upon four companies of Spanish foot and horse, which were thrust upon the city as Presidiaries, whom the duke of Be-  
*villon* intended to surprize by onslaight, and to restore the city to its antient liberty. To this purpose the fifth of November new stile, withall the Caval-  
 lery, and some fire-lockes drawne of each company in the garrison, nine out of each companies, under two Captaines, three lieutenants and three ensignes, armed with petards and hand granadoes, hee marched about eight at night towards the city, which lieth in little *Brabant* upon the frontiers of the Bishop of *Liege*, and arrived there the next morning before day. His approach was suspected by the sentinell, but not knowne perfectly: the Watchman heard a noyse, and called his Corporall, who comming from the Corps d'ugard, and listning a while in vain for a better information, (the army upon the sentinels word keeping strict silence) returned, checking the scout for his vaine feare, which he concluded to have troubled his fancy with an ungrounded suspicion of an approaching enemy. *Facile credimus quod volumus, Mens understandings are often fooled by their*

Surprised at  
Hanuyt.

*corruptible appetite*; which presenting things to the sense otherwise than they are, deludeth the reason, and by a false conception produceth a Phrygian Monster, too late repentance. The departure and security of the corporall was not hid from the camp, which presently scaled the walls, opened the gates, fell upon the weake corps digard, of which they slew some, and tooke others prisoners, to the great amasement of the soldiers, who for their safety, with Priests ranne into the church-yard, church and steeple. The church & hallowed ground about it proved a sanctuary to those which had retyred thither, they desired quarter and had it. But the steeple could not secure them within, the Priests unwilling to yeeld, jangled the bells as in a common combustion, hoping by that meanes to call in some of their neighbouring allyes to their succour, and not depend upon their enemies mercy. But whilest they thus flatter themselves with help from abroad, death attends them from within, ten barrells of gun-powder placed in the tower as in a store-house (whether casually or otherwise it is uncertaine) taking fire, and blowing up the priests and seventy others, which were fled thither with them.

The next day the duke returned to *Mustricht*, waited upon by an hundred and eighty soldiers prisoners, two and forty horses and their equipage, one Antient, one cornet, and onely one Ensigne, the rest being burned and lost, but without any pillage from the citifens, having commanded his soldiers by proclamation, that they should re-deliver all they had taken from the inhabitants, into the hands of the auditor,

ditor, to be restored to the right owners, which they did accordingly, and the auditor performed it faithfully.

Newes of the good successe of the States designs had in *Brasil*, were brought about the same time into the Netherlands, the summe wherof was this, That the Hollanders got ground daily there, ever since the time that the Spaniard with twenty five souldiers having passed the river *S. Francisco*, had taken some Hollanders prisoners, upon whom they set so high a ranfome, that each common man was valued at three hundred gilders, and each Captaine at a thousand.

That they expected every day a good account from those nine men of Warre, the *Amersfort*, the *Neptune*, the *golden Sonne*, the *Rotterdam*, the *Gray Wife*, the Pinnace *Sperrbeyer*, the Pinnace *Fernambucke*, *Endracht*, and the *Halfe-Moon*, which they had sent with eight hundred souldiers under the command of *Kein* the Captaine of the Guard, and foure hundred mariners under Captaine *John Windel*, against the castle of *Myne*, with assurance that they had taken it.

That the ship called the *Wesell*, sayling towards the West Indies, about twenty one degrees of Northerne latitude had taken a Spanish wessel laden with two hundred and forty chests of sugar, and sent it to *Pariba*. That the *Crescent* had brought from *Guinee* a hundred seventy eight Negroes, which were sold for 258000 Ryals of eight, that is, each man at one hundred and ten French Crownes, a price set upon them for their service in the sugar Mills, wherein they

they expect not any other worth, that being the staple trade of the countrey. That their ordinary trafique was highly improved, both in general, by the way of policie, their Ferries, weights, and Offices, being set at an high rate : and in particular, a strange encrease of trade. All which jointly were no small encouragement to the Commons : but that which rejoyced them most, was to be eye witnesses of a prize taken by their sea Captaine *Cornelius Cornelis. Jon Toll*, who the very day that these novels were brought to the States, brought into the Texel sixteen thousand pounds sterling, taken from the silver fleet ; and left his confederate Captaine *Abraham Michael Rosendale* tugging for another, of whose successe he gave them some probable evidence.

— *Pax una triumphis*  
*Innumerus potior* : —

Halfe a loose with quiet is better than a table stuffed with variety of dishes, where *Ass* sits as mistress of the feast, and brawles bring up the services. The people tooke some pleasure in hearing of their successe abroad, by the means of their souldiery : yet were more inquisitive after some neerer negotiation at home : a treaty (as it was supposed of peace) begun at *Rosendale*, betwixt the Deputies of the Cardinall Infant and the Prince of *Orange*. But the end answered not their expectation, the Treaty ended only in concluding a set rate upon the ransome generally of prisoners taken in the *Betwa & Yelew*, namely at a moneths pay for a man, according to their le-

verall states, and particularly of the Governour of *Geldres*, who was taken at his last designe upon *Rhinberg*, and so after two moneths deliberation, the parley ended, and the deputies returned home.

Winter now grew on, and the armies not able to keepe the field were designed to their garrisons and Winter quarters; the States souldiers being lodged in *Breda*, *S. Hertogenbosch*, *Berghen-up-Zoom*, *Graves*, *Nimeghen*, and the frontiers of *Brabant*, to preserve the inward parts of that Aristocracy from invasion by the Cardinall Infants forces. And those Spanish troupes which were mustered up about *Antwerp*, *Lyer*, and *Mechlen*, were garrisoned in the frontiers of *Artais*, *Flanders* and *Hennault*, where we will leave them. Onely *Piccolomini* found some trouble before he could dispose his army for Winter. The diocesse of *Liege* was first appointed for his residence. But the Luicklanders, who would not entertaine him, stood upon their gard, and kept him out, and in the end *Gulick*-land was forced to receive him, where how welcome hee was may be collected no lesse by the opposition made by the duke of *Neuburg* against him, who first sent his Agent to treat with him, and to perswade him (if his oratorie could prevaile so much) to remove the Sceance of his forces, and to lay it elsewhere; and this course not prevailing, assisted by the States of *Berck* and *Gulicke*, fortified *Malheim* both by water and land, lest the Italian Count should attempt to inforce it. Then by the flight of the Natives and inhabitants of *Sittert*, *Sufferen* and other places of that dukedome, from their dwellings, upon the newes of his comming. And  
with

with what difficulty he got his admittance might be gathered by his letters sent to the Lords States of the United-Provinces, desiring them not to oppose his neighbouring sojournment, as suspecting him for an enemy to their government, but to repute him as a Neutrall, that Imperiall army over which hee then commanded never being brought or imployed against them, but to the aid of the Spanish Cardinall against the Christian King. Yet hee prevailed with the States for Neutrality, by the frequent negotiations of his Agents, and with the duke of *Newburg* by his power, and about the beginning of December, his whole forces consisting of seven regiments of horse, and as many foot, though not halfe full, were brought and billeted in the *Bercke, Gulicke,* and *Cleveland*, under the commaunds of the Sergeant Major Generall *Lamboy*, and the Baron of *Says*, whilest he in person went to *Cologne* to refresh himselfe, and to consult with the Elector there, about preparations against the Spring.

*It little availes to stuffe a City with numbers of men; if they have not the hearts to resist a daring enemy. An handfull of souldiers armed with resolution will doe more than a timorous multitude.* *Mulheim* was sufficiently provided for by the care of the Duke, who to secure the city layd in an accrewt of 500 men; but exposed to the pillage of the Imperialists, by the remisse cowardise of those to whom the keeping thereof was committed, who yeelded upon the first sight of the Roman Eagles, and had the reward of their falsehood and cowardise, being stript starke naked and expelled by the Cæsareans, who immediately



began to plunder the city, and had utterly spoyled the Inhabitants, had not the Generall Major *Lamboy* expressly forbidden them to goe on so roughly against that people to whome they came for succour in extremity, without any commission to use them as enemies.

*Sansen* a smaller City, and not so strongly guarded, stood upon its liberty and maintained it. The Pre sidiaries there were fewer in number than those at *Mulheim*, yet of more valour and better fortune; they punctually denied to admit any part of the Cæsarean army to be billeted there: and when *Piscotomini* would have forced them to it, they took up their armes, stood upon their defence, and twice repelling those troupes which came to compel them, made them seeke their winter station elsewhere: and here the Polemicke occurrences betwixt the Prince Cardinal of Spaine, and the States of the United Provinces and Allyes have their period. Only about *Artois* and *Hennaults* something was done betwixt the cardinal of *France* and Infant of *Spain*, the Duke de *Candale* surprising the little city of *Semay*, three leagues from *Arennes*, November the nineteenth or twenty ninth; and the Infant recovering it soone after, as also *Beaumont*, which in the Summer had bin taken by the French Forces, but was now regained by the Spaniard in Winter.

Policy was now the object of all their studies, preparation for war, reforming the regiments, execution of justice, and other attendants of a peaceable state, as marriages and triumphs, the cold breath of Winter giving some time of respite from military actions,



actions & a short resemblance of quiet. The Prince of Orange to settle himselfe in a sure possession of *Breda*, more fearing the practice of intestine then forraigne enemies first commanded all those of the *Roman* Religion to depart the City, and the order not prevailing, soon after effected it upon this occasion, *Novemb. 15, 25* (being Saint *Katherine's* day) the *Romanists* which lurked in the City undiscovered intended a Masse in the Cloyster of the *Capuchins*, assembled together, and for feare of apprehension in the very act, barricadoed the doors, shut up all the windows and so fell to the service. Their Counsell, and their act were both discovered to the Governour and Sheriffe of the place, who, in that nick of time, commanded a party of the Garrison to attend them, marched to the Cloyster, forc't open the doores and windows, laid hands upon the Priest that sung Masse, and by him discovering the rest of that Religion, which lay secretly there, banished both him and them immediatly.

The Romanists banished from *Breda*.

The *Liegeis*, though of the same profession with the Elector of *Collen*, yet rather affected the *Christian King*, then him; and upon pretence of their liberty, and revenge of the death of their late affected Governour *Ruelle*, published a Placard, *December 7 17*, against certaine spirituall, and civill persons, whom they suspected more to adhere to the Elector of *Collen*, then their State, the tenor wherof is as followeth.

Upon the proofs given in Court of the number of the late Magistrate of this City, and about the seditions, conspiracies, sieges, blocking u; and other  
violet

Some persons  
proscribed by  
the *Liegeii*.

violent attempts against this City, and Territory; the Councell hath condemned and judged as Traytors and Enemies to their native Country, the Lord *de Ieben, de la Capelle, Godfrey de Bocholt, Horion de Heele*, the Burgomaster, *Rausin*, the Sheriffs *Dormael*, and *Zorne*, *Lambert Tournaco*, *Anthony de Marets*, *Ernest de Marets*, *Iohn de Henneff*, *Francis Bertrand* the Major of *Hoy*, *Kelenis* the Quartermaster, the Baron of *Hollinghoven*, the Lord Chancellour *Blocquerie*, *Chockler* and *Proces* both Canons of the Church of Saint *Lambert*, and Doctour *Davuns* Pastor of the 11000 Virgins; Promising: that if any of those condemned persons, can deliver his fellow, or any one of them, though hee were one of those who had a hand in the murther of the Burgomaster *la Ruelle*, he shall have besides his particular pardon 200\* *Patacoons* for his guerdon: and if any of the Citizens can apprehend or kill any of the lay proscribed men hee shall have 300 *Patacoons*; but, who ever can bring in one of the Spirituall persons, hee shall have 500 *Patacoons*, and whosoever can deliver up *Iohn de Werth*, or bring an authentike attestation that hee hath killed him, shall have for his recompence 1000 *Patacoons*: withall, prohibiting all and each person, to support, mayntain, or lodge any of these proscribed men, upon paine of suffering the same punishment, which is sentenced upon them. Subscribed *H. le Clercy*.

\* A *Patacoon* is a Royall of eighth, four shillings sterling.

Thus they expressed their love to the memory of their late Magistrate, but their care in preserving their franchises more. The name of a deceased Patriot yields a sweet odor to the survivors, but stands in

in no equipage with the love that is justly challenged from every Citizen by the Common-wealth. The Liegers declared both, though in a different measure, according to their severall objects. *Ruelle* was revered for his care in preserving the publick state; the state, for it selfe, and the publick good of the Denisons. The Placard was proclaimed instantly, and two Prebends of Saint *Lambert* were presently dispatched to *Hoy* (a City upon the Maze 28 English miles West, and by South from *Liege*) with authority to command the Governour there, to surrender up the place, into the hands of the *Liegers*; who without deliberation returned first, this doubtfull answer, that he would first be paid 25000 Guilders, which he was out of purse, for maintenance of the Castle and Garrison; and then a Categorical deniall of the proposition, adding that he was bound by oath to hold it for the Elector of *Collen*, and with that answer dismissed them.

The *Liegeois* require the Governour of *Hoy* to submit and come in.

All this was done by word of mouth; another course was followed, advised, and concluded of by the Governour, the Senate, and the Counsell of Warre Decemb. 17 27, and that was by way of retaliation to return Placard for Placard, and proscription, for proscription; the Governour of *Hoy*, or *Huy*, being declared guilty of treason by the *Leigois*, the tenor wherof runneth thus.

The Senate, and Counsell of Warre at *Huy*, who have taken a solemn Oath, to live and die in the Neutrality, which hitherto they have happily mayntained, cannot but wonder at the barbarous proceedings of the Senate, and Counsell of Warre

at

The Senate of  
Hoy returne  
their answer,  
and proscribe  
the *Lirgou*.

at *Liege*, held there December the 7, 17. without authority, or reason, and concluded meerly out of passion against all Humane and Divine Laws, the fundamentall Statutes of the Diocesse, and against the peace and power of *Cesar*, and the Archbishop Elector of *Collen*, to whom they owe obedience: not only by dishonouring the present Governour with the false imputation of treason against his Country; but also by tyrannizing over the consciences of their Christian brethren, by continuing their inhumane, and cursed blood-shedding, and exposing the life of the now Commander at *Hoy*, to sale for the prize of 300 *Patacons*: And now because, that neither the Law of Nature, nor Nations can give any security for the proscribed persons: it is resolved to proceed against them by way of Retorsion. Wherefore after a solemn protestation before the whole World, of their unwillingnesse to take this course, if any other meanes for their safety might happily be devised; they, the Governour, Senate, and Counsell of Warre at *Hoy*, judge likewise all Colonels, Captains, Lieutenants, Ancients, and others of the Counsell of War, at *Liege* apprehensible, and guilty of treason; and promised 200 *Patacons* for each of those Colonels, 150 for each of those Captains, and 100 for each of the rest so apprehended, and brought in either alive or dead: Reserving withall all other Retorsions for our use, if the Counsell of *Liege* do prosecute their late Placard, or invent any new one, pronouncing all those which shall lodge, or receive any of the fore-mentioned, and condemned men lyable to the sentence pronounced against them

them : and admonishing all good Patriots, and well-wishers to their Native Country; to continue faithful to their Prince. Subscribed

By order of the Counsell of Warre at  
Hoy and a little lower.

*Le Recht* Secretary.

Thus the *Condrusii Agrippinenses* or *Luicklanders* were divided, but the capitall City, which should give the law to all the rest, and the major part of the Province held out for the Christian King, levied forces for his Majesty, supplied them with arms, & necessaries; and the King again to confirme his amity with them, understanding the distraction of their state, by his Agent *Tan*: 30 old stile, and letters signed by himself, offered the forces which were levied there for him, to their service, promising to assist them with more if need required it, and to pay them out of his own Exchequer. It was a gracious offer, and worthy of so Royall a King; but the *Liegeois* were not so distressed, they provided sufficiently for their owne safety both by a Martiall and Politike way; *Daniell de Rive* a valiant, and experienced Souldier was made Generall over 4000 men, whom they armed against all such as they imagined would offer to infringe their liberties: and he performed his charge so well, by keeping a carefull, and strong watch in the Countrey, and *Hesbay*, that he secured them from the private practises of the Malecontents, and publike injuries, which might

The order taken by the *Liegeois* to defend their Country against the *Spaniards*.

D

other

otherwise have been put upon by their professed Enemies : One thing still remayned , which was to take order for the common Magazine of victuals, that the Natives might not want bread, and that the Chapter of *Liege*, which pretends a dominion over the whole Province, provided for, by an Edict, dated *January 17, 27*, commanding all the Boors to thresh out their corn, and to bring it to the capitall City, where it should be laid up in the publike Granary , and be delivered out at a certaine rate for the use of the people. And this order took so good effect, that the peasants reserving only so much as was necessary for their owne use, brought the remaynder to the publike storehouse; whence, the seller was supplied with mony, and the buyer with bread for his family.

The Cardinal  
*Infante's* pre-  
paration for  
warre.

The Cardinall *Infant* at *Bruxels*, though not then imployed in Acts of warre, was busie in preparing for it against the spring: and because men and mony are principally required for such expeditions, hee sent to his brother the Catholike King for both; the King answered his desire, and in a Fleet of 32 sayles of shipping sent him 45 tuns of gold (if the figures deceive me not) and 4000 fresh souldiers, all which arrived successfullly at *Dunkerke*, about the midst of *December* where the gold is to be coyned, save one Frigate loaden with Salt, which stragling from the Fleet, fell into the hands of *Swarik*, a Statish man of War, who surprized it, and brought it into *Zeland*, *Decemb. 7, 17.*



## Occurrences in the Ne- therlands.

### CHAP. I I.



He new yeare came in with a new dresse. The rough habit of war was put off for a season, and a solemne Tournament more usuall in peace then in War was performed at the *Hage*, by some noble personages designed therunto. The occasion was this *Monsieur de Brederode*, General of the States Artillery a man of so noble a house that the old *Marquess Spinola* accounted him the only Gentleman in the United Provinces, was to marry with *Madamofelle* the *Couëtesse* of *Solmes* sister to the *Princessse* of *Orange*. And to honour these Nuptials, the gallantry of the *Batavian* Court to shew themselves not meer Courtiers but Souldiers, also did not content themselves with bare Revels, but resolved to run at the Ring. And the Bride again to gratifie them, designed a rich jewell for him that could ofteneft take it in three courses. To make the action beare some forme with the bravery of old times, they divided themselves into parties,

A Tourna-  
ment intended  
at the *Hage*, at  
the marriage  
of the *Coua-  
tesse* of *Solmes*.



The *Cavalliers*  
divide them-  
selves into  
parties.

one wherof stood as challengers, and the rest as defendants. The Challengers were five *Batavian* Knights, who under the disguised names of *Bator*, *Classicus*, *Arminius*, *Civilis*, and *Mandrubace*, being indeed *Monsieur de Bredode* the Bridegroom, the Viscount *de Manshaw*, *Monsieur de Verneul* a Major of Horse, the Baron *de Vaustar*, and *Monsieur de Chart*, published first a generall challenge in these words.

Five *Batavians*  
send out the  
Challenge.

The *Batavian* Knights having for 3 years space given notice by their Heralds, whom they have sent abroad to that end, to all the Knights of the World that *Feb. 6, 16. 1638*, they would keep an open Camp at the *Hage* in *Holland*, their ordinary *Randevouz*, where every Knight that would return an answer to their Challenge might safely enter and try with them at 3 courses with the Lance or sharp Sword, or what other arms they pleased with assurance that he got the victory, might safely carry away the prize that the Ladies of the Court had designed to him which could winne it: Now finding that the renown of their valour knowne through all the World, hath struck a terrour into the hearts of those that would oppose them, to the end that the Ladies might no longer expect the event they have agreed that 3 courses at the Ring, shall suffice, to give a testimony of their valour: though if any be so rashly hardy as to adventure further they will fight to the last, assuring them that they cannot find a more glorious Tombe: And ten days afterward a more speciall Challenge in these words.

The valour, wisdom, and admirable discipline of the Prince that commands the *Batavian* Knights, ha-

ving



ving hitherto made them invincible, there being no part of the earth which the Sun looks upon, which hath not felt some effects of their prowess, protects them from any accusation of presumption or temerity in that resolution which they have taken to fight hand to hand against all *Cavalliers* which dare say that there are any Ladies more worthy to be adored then those that beautifie this Court, and that they can find any more fair and vertuous then these whom we reverence : And to make this truth the more known, they attend with more then impatience the coming of those which rather out of passion then truth dare speak otherwise that by their Arms : Iways just and victorious, they may make it known that it is as easie for them to vanquish as to adventure : Given at the *Hage*, Feb. 6, 16. 1638.

The defendants divided themselves into severall parties. First, six *Mauritanian* Knights appearing under that title and the faigned names of *Almansor*, *Tindarache*, *Abdelmeles*, *Zelmander*, *Abindarae*, and *Algazair*, being indeed the Prince *Electo Palatino*, his brother Prince *Robert* Duke of *Deuxpoirt*, the *Rhinegrave*, *Monsieur de Vpdam*, *Monsieur de Berringham*, and Six *Thomas Billingsley* returned this answer.

The *Mauritanian* Knights to the *Batavian*, &c. Know yee that in a Land where your Acts are not known, the news of your strange adventure is arrived, and your vanity hath made you known where your valour durst never appear. And we are come at the day and place appointed being ready to punish your temerity. We who are descended from those

And are answered 1 by  
6 *Mauritanian*  
ant.

those whose lesser exploits have gained the title from the blood of the Nation of *Rodamot*: and in the same Camp which you have opened, your glory shall find a Tombe and ours a Crown. But seeing that the Ladies desire no bloody testimony of your fidelity we will content our selves with the victory of three courses at the Ring, where our activity shall make them know that there is but one thing wanting for their perfections, to wit, our valour to maintain them. And because we admire the courage and merits of your invincible Prince, we shall make it appeare to him, that there is neither force, valour, nor martiall skill in the World, more fit or worthy to expedite his designs then that of *Almanfor*, &c.

The next party of defendants were five presenting *Tenton* Knights under the names of *Nasua*, *Cingevsterix*, *Induciomar*, *Cimber*, and *Arovisfas*, which were Count *William* of *Nassau* brother to the Governour of *Freezland*, *Resoar* a Captain of Horse, *Du Mey Hauten*, and *Marquet* who thus replied to the *Batavians Cartell*.

2 by the five  
*Tentons*.

The *Tenton* Knights to the *Batavians*, &c. It being made known by Proclamation to all Nations that in the Court of *Holland* in view of the most excellent Prince all Knights desirous of glory are met to contend for the prize designed by the Ladies to him that shall appeare most valiant and active: wee who have bin trained in the bloody seats of War, and for our worthy Exploits deserue to be registred in the Temple of Memory, with the merited surname of victorious; present our selves in equipage to answer the conditions of your *Cartell* with such valour

as the Prince shall approve to be more temerity for you to contend with us for this prize, then shame for us to refuse, and that to your confusion the Ladies shal avow that we lo far surpass you in loyalty and activity, that you shall be forced to do homage to our valour, and shall have only this comfort that you are vanquished by the best Knights of the Earth.

The next was a party personating Knights of Rome under the names of *Servius, Sabinus, Voranus,* and *Vitellius*, but truly Count *Henry of Nassau*, the Count *de Waldike, Chevalier de Vanstar*, and *de Loge*, <sup>3 by the Knights of Rome.</sup> who thus replied.

The *Romane* Knights to the *Batavians*. *Batavian* Knights, The honorable Tournament which you have proclaimed to mayntain the beauty of the Ladies whom ye love, shall be the field where we will triumph in the titles of activity and valour which you usurpe unjustly, and claime from all others. The merits of her whom we adore shall serve to increase our courages, and her graces inforce your Ladies to submit to her. We are come from the heart of *Italy* to make it appeare that as there is no valour under Heaven equall to ours, nor beauty comparable to that of our Goddesses. All those proud Escripts which publish your presumption cannot divert us from combating with you with our Launce in rest and sword in hand to the utmost in a listed field as you dare. To this end the *Mars* of Princes (having always knowne us to be victorious *Cavalliers*) our *Dictator* who hath proved us valiant Legionaries, condemnes your temerity in daring to desieus, and pro-

pronounceth that as the *Romans* have by their sword got the universall Monarchie, so there is no activity, prowesse, or valour, which must not give place to that of *Servius*, &c.

4 by the  
Knight of the  
Teares.

The next was a single man who presented himself under the title of the Knight of the *Teares*, and was *Monsieur de Maurier* a Gentleman serving the Prince of *Orange*, who in some sad *Stanzas* having expressed his grief to the Knights defendants, his Highnesse and the Princessle of *Orange* thus replied.

The Knight of the *Teares* forsaken of Love and Fortune, despairing to be regarded by the one who hath hood-winked her self from seeing him, and not to be discovered by the other, because she hath turned her backe towards him: is resolved to shew his courage where hee is perswaded to finde most resistance, either to terminate so miserable a life as his own, or to continue it with honour: and knowing that there is not a place where prowesse and valour are so common as in this Countrey where (by the magnanimity of the Prince) the miracles thereof are ordinary; is transported hither where hee believes he shall finde the strongest opposition, and by consequent ought to obtain the more glory. The Heavens sodainly cleered at his arrivall in the presence of such a grand *Heroe*, and in the view of such glorious Princessles which troubled with compassion of his miseries will suffer him either to perish gloriously or triumph bravely upon his destiny, and his ill-boding stars. This is that which hath moved him to oppose these gallants, who vaunt that they will humble the best Knights of the world, and to be victorious

rious over all the Sun shines on. His actions shall falsifie their words, and make it appeare to all whom either curiosity or valour hath drawn hither that the Challengers (unworthy of their Master and their Ladies) rather deserve for their vanity of the assaylant then the felicity they now enjoy. He will enter into the List where his enemy hath promised him a crowne by bringing him to the place where he may gain it being resolved to maintaine that the beauty of his Lady is beyond compare, and that the cause of his affliction is more just then that of their joy.

The last party was made up by *Monsieur Reverend*, the Count *de Horne*, the Baron *de Pontasier*, *Monomaker de Fosse*, and *Moir* who presented themselves in the habit of Chimicks or Mountebanks under the names of *Fanstus*, *Mondor*, *Don Ferrand de Matamorbe* a Gentleman of *Siwill*, *Macollo*, and *Braquets*, who to conceale themselves first put out this Bill.

There are arrived in the City five Doctors, the most experimented in the World, who thorough all the Country where they passed formerly have chased Death before them, and fortified the seate of health. The diseases they will cure are done ordinarily by them, though they be extraordinary in their own natures. You shall see here a little Catalogue, and as it were a scrowle of all the miracles they can do: Their medicines are beyond price, and th's City is not able to pay for the effects of their knowledge; neverthelesse not regarding their worth for your love they have set such a price upon them as

E

you

you may reach unto, and will aske no money of the sick till they be perfectly recovered. Come Lords and Ladies to our houses, and lose no occasion. Knowing that health cannot be recovered without pain.

1 The drop sic of the spirit otherwise called vanity, we will easily cure with the powder of knowledge, of which wee have brought good store, knowing that this Countrey is subject to that malady.

2 We cure the Melancholy with a yellow oymment, which is neither of our composition nor invention, and which is worst, we have but little of it left.

3 Wee cannot radically cure the malady of love, but wee have excellent Anodynes to assuage the pain therof.

4 Lunaticks, Mad men, and Hypochondriakes we cure by putting their braines in our Alembikes, and reposing them afterwards in their proper place, with a little of our Balme, and so they sodainly recover their senses.

5 For the Vertigo or swimming of the head we have no other ceremony than to open the *Cranium*, that so those evill vapors may breath out; and after by sprinkling it with the water of Patience, the malady is easily cured.

6 The women which complaine of their husbands disability, must attend us at home, for though our common remedies should not profit them they not returne from us unsatisfied.

7 Such

7 Such as desire to have children may easily obtaine them, if they will use our Balme, which is excellent and easie.

8 Against the failing of the heart our water of \* *Casse* doth miraculously.

9 If the diseases of the eyes proceed from envy (as according to *Avicen* an infinite number of them doe) we can make an excellent Collyrie of *Crocus martis*, which will worke readily and rarely.

\* The word is an *equivocum*, and signifies Cash, Money, or *Cassia*.

10 We have an excellent Balme against that pinching evill, which the antient Masters of our Art, *Theophrastus Paracelsus*, *Rabbi Elemi*, and others call want of money; but it is very dangerous to practise it, and more dangerous to produce it, and therefore we conceale it, and that the rather, because we judge by all appearances, that because this secret or a better is [not knowne] in this Countrey, the Natives are more hardy and industrious.

11 We have also brought with us a Balme, with which the physitians of *Rome* long since would have cured *Lucrece*, if she would have permitted them: but wee thinke wee shall make little use of it in this countrey, because it is sayd that the Damosels here are so loving and willing, that they have long since banished all force and violence.

Thus these Gallants alluding to the windy promises of Mountebanks, first discovered themselves, and afterwards sent out this answer to the challenge of the Batavian Knights.

We are they which cal blacke life, and who by



The Chymists  
reply to the  
Batavians chal-  
lenge.

the knowledge of the best secrets of nature, renew youth, and restore that strength which age might or hath abated. As to such, the list which in this publicke festivity is open to all the Knights in the world, might have beene justly kept shut: and truly if wee had no other quality than that of Chymists, the Heraulds ought not to admit us in till the end of the combat, to cure their wounded men. But wee are men of a more glorious condition, the fire of Love, more forcible than that of the Chymicall furnace, hath transformed us into other men, and by the view of the greatest goddesse on the earth wee are become Cavalliers. This Metamorphosis hath caused us not to endure that challenge which was penned by vanity, and published by temerity; the contents whereof are, That there are Suns in the world more illustrious than that which shines upon us. We therefore demand to have the list opened, that we may make these Batavians know, that our practise of keeping others in life, hath not deprived us of that skill that may acquire us the honour and glory of this Tournament. And as the world doth already judge of our rare skill by the events, so our will is also that you Knights may deem of our valour by our victory intending nothing else then a confession from your own mouthes, that the Ladies whom you reverence equall not her whom we adore: or if perhaps shee be set in that circle of beauries you shall avow that she alone is worthy of adoration, that your selves are unworthy to love her, and unfit to serve her both those Offices properly appertayning to us,



All these were the *Proscania* to the ensuing gallantry. Nor were the Challenge and severall Answers written more wittily then the Action was expressed with bravery. The day came and their entry into the List was in this manner. First came the Challengers, their Marshall *de Camp* before them attended with six Laqueyes in Carnation and Blue, 15 Trumpeters with their Cassocks and Banderols of the same colours laced over with silver lace: After them ten footmen in the same Livery with five lead horses, every two leading a horse betweene them: Then five Pages on horsbacke and five Esquires, the Pages carrying the Bucklers and Impresses, and the Esquires the Launces of the Knights, who followed immediatly in a triumphant Chariot drawn by six Lions (the Arms of the house of *Brederode*) attended with ten Lacquies more, and another Chariot (drawn by six white Unicorns, and followed by ten Hawboyes and Sackbors on foot with long Cassocks of the same Livery with the rest) wherein were Slaves and Musick both Lutes & Violins. Their devices were these. For *Monsieur de Brederode* a Cypher of his Mistresse name and his own upon a silver Shield, and the word in Spanish, *Antes muerto que mudado*. For *Monsieur de Vervent*. A Hart wounded by the flames comming from two eyes, and the word in Spanish *Chiero lo che me quema*. For *Monsieur de Chant*, A Hart with a Crescent in it, and the word in French, *Pourant ton iours le mesme*. For *Monsieur le Baron de Vauslar*, A Crocodile with a Dart in his mouth, and these words about it in the learned language, *Mahalsyr algit Nabuth*. For *Monsieur*

The entry of  
the challengers

Their devices.

*sieur le Viscount de Manshaw*. Two hands joyned with Sprigs of Lawrell and Mirtle in them, and the word in Latine, *Ex fide gloria surgit*.

The entry of  
the *Mauritanian*  
Knights.

Next to them entred the first party Defendants that personated the *Mauritanian* Knights in this equipage, First, Sir *James Sandelane* their Field-martiall Colonell of a Scottish Regiment of Horse, and six footmen with Bows, Arrows, Shields, and Flata-caps, clad all in a striped Scottish stuffe like Highlanders. After him a Moore on horsback beating the Kettle-drum, then 18 Trumpets, then 12 Haw-boys on foot, then 8 Pages two a piece for the Princes, and one a piece for the others, who carried the Shields, and six Esquires who carried the Knights Launces. After these came the six Knights with 3 Lacquies a piece by them, & 12 Lacquies following leading a horse between every 2, after these a troupe of Lanciers all upon white horses with Inaffles and little saddles *à l'Angloise*. The Knights themselves were all with gold or silver Turbants on their heads, Cassocks of the same that came downe to their knees, and underneath a Pantaloon of black. At the wrists, neck, and eares great store of pearle, and their Cassocks fastened before with pearle or diamond buttons, and both they and their train with their faces painted blacke. All their traine were in black Pantaloones, to make them seeme as naked *Moors*, with a little apron of cloth of gold or silver to hide their privities, and all with Cimerers by their sides. The Knights devises were these. For the Prince Elector a plain sable Shield, with this Latine Motto in a Scedule appendant: *Maculas non contra-*  
*bis*

hit *ullas* : and in his Bendroll a Lion in a toyle, with this word ; *Qua potero*. For Prince *Robert*, a Sword and Speare and other Arms ; with this French Inscription, *Heritage de Cadets*. For the *Rhinegrave* an Oake with a branch struck off by thunder with this Latine Motto, *Adhuc Iovis Arbor*. For *Beringham* a Sun in a black Shield, the word in Spanish, *Nada Enfusia ni Limpieffa*. For *Vpdam*, a Sunne and halfe Moon, and a wheele betwixt them, with this Motto ; *Tolle Imples*, which was proper and significant, hee luing for the government of *Huesden*, and a Whale being the Arms of that City. For Sir *Thomas Billinsley*. A plaine silver Shield with only this written crosse it, in Latine. *Fatum inscribit Eliza*.

Their devices

Next to them entred the second party Defendants that personated the *Tenton* Knights in this equipage (their Camp-marshall being *Armanville*, brother to *Monsieur de Beringham* ) They came all clad like one another in green Velvet coats *a la Polonoish* layed al over with gold lace, with five led horses, 15 Lacquies, 15 Trumpets, five Pages, five Esquires all in green and gold Liveries accordingly ; their Marshall de Camp being *Armanville* brother to *Monsieur de Beringham*. The Knights devises were these. For Count *William* of *Nassaw*, A *Cupid* with a Ring in one hand, and a Bow in the other. The word in French, *Lue et Lantre*. For *Monsieur Reson*, a Fortune with a Ring in her hand, and a hand with a Launce in it taking the Ring. The word in French, *En despit d'elle*. For *Du Mey*, A Hart pierced with six Darts all headed with C the first letter of his Mistleffe name. The word in Latine, *Sic sic juvat ire*

The entry of the *Tenton* Knights.

sub

*sub umbras.* For Monsieur de Hauten, An Eagle in the clouds amongst Thunder and Lightning, with this Spanish Inscription, *Ni matarmi, ni spanarmi.* For Monsieur de Marquet, A Sunne in eclipse, with this in French, *L'en sortiray.*

The entry of  
the Roman  
Knights.

The foure Roman Knights came in the next file ; their order was thus, Upon their Camp-marshall, Monsieur la Fountain were attendant four Trumpets, two Drums, a Flute, four Pages, and four Esquires, all on foot, and foure Horses led by foure footmen, clothed like the old Roman Legionaries, then the four Knights, each with a Lacquay by him attired a la Romaine, and a man on horseback with a Standard bearing the Roman Eagles, and these foure letters S. P. Q. R. all which though they made up the smallest number, and had the least train, were bravest in their assumed habits, no other shape appearing so gorgeous on horseback as the old Roman dresse. Their devices were thus set forth. For Count Henry of Nassaw a green Palme with a stone upon it, and this Latine Motto, *Premiur non opprimitur.* For the Count of Waldeck, a Torch halfextinguished ; the word : *Reddant suspiria flammæ.* For the Chevalier de Vanslar, an Hart with Cupid upon one side, and Mars on the other, the word *Accendor utroque.* For Monsieur de Loge : a Shield full of flames, the word, *Sursum movebor, donec extinguor.*

Their devices.

Art was not wanting to set out this Gallantry ; hitherto the spectatours were ravished with such pleasure as might delight them ; an object of sadness, though accoutred in the best trim, the wits of that Nation could attire him, came in next to qualifie the

excess of delight, which might arise from the former glorious exploits. The Knight *de L'armes*, or teares himselfe, and retires all in Sable, and black the evidence of a grieved soule; his two Trumpets clothed in the Robes of sorrow, sounded a *Surdine*, his two Pages, Esquire and two Footmen which led his horse, both by their looks, gesture, and dresse, seemed to have a feeling of his misery; and himself to make the people better acquainted with his sorrows rode in a Chariot, formed like a Tombe driven by Fortune, attended with six Lacquies habited like himself, and the rest of his train in black, with teares of silver, which like the dew upon the Marble, hovered in drops upon it. His device was: Four great teares in a sable Shield, the word in French, *Mon Doleif en des Larmes*: and in his Banderolle, a Deaths head, with this Inscription: *Mon pû est Mon Mieu*.

The entry of  
the Knight, de  
Larmes.

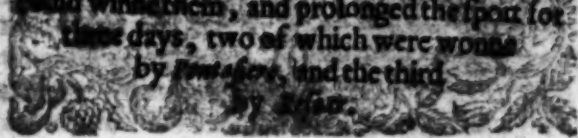
The conclusion was more comicall. Those pretended victorious enemies of Death and his Harbingers, Sickness and sorrow, entered the List in this rank. Their Avantguard consisted of six Lacquies clothed in carnation and silver, and two Pageants, one presenting *Charon's* boat filled with passengers, among which were *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, the two great Physicians, and the other like a Stage with a Mountebank, and his man selling and selling drugs, and two Buffones representing *Don Quixote* and his Quire *Sancho Panza*: the Reare consisting of the Pages, Squires, Footmen, led horses, & six Knights, whose leader *Beuverard* rode upon a Dromedary,

all being clothed fantastically like Mountebanks. Their deviles were thus. For *Monsieur de Beaufort* a Death with this in French, *Je la donne aux mortels*. For the Count of *Born*. All instruments of Inquisition in his Shield. The word in Latine, *Serenumus, quiescentis*. For the Baron de *Pontasier*, (who was dressed like a *Don* of Spain) an Alembick with this word in Spanish, *Alli de me el fuego d' Amor*. For *Monsieur Major*, a hand catching of Flyes. The word in French, *Bienheureux quien echappe*. For *Monsieur Monmaker*. A Fortune presenting a cup. The word in Spanish, *Non n' ha r*. For *Monsieur de Faste*, A hand holding out a bowle of wine. The word in Latine, *Bacchica pocula prasant*.

This was the preparation, their action and fortunes followed thus. The Challengers and others repaired to one end of the List, to make their course successively according to the order which they observed at their entry. All confusion was avoided, every man had his three courses, but the prize of that day was carried away by *de Lego*, whose fortune was more assisting to him then his art: though he was not unskillfull in managing his horse and lance. A Sun shine day never seems long, the inhabitants neere the Pole are said to expresse some griefe, when their long day of almost three months continuance is buried in its first short darknesse, and that this gallantry so full of delight might not be too soon finished, the most excellent Prince the Countesse Dowager of the *Palatinate of the Rhine*, the illustrious and most high-borne Lady *Elizabeth* her

The issue of  
the Tourna-  
ment.

her eldest daughter, and the Princess of Orange  
gave three other Kings to the honour of such as  
could win them, and prolonged the sport for  
three days, two of which were won  
by *Amstelredam*, and the third  
by *Amstelredam*.



CHAP. III.

Declaration of the late Battle fought  
between Duke Bernhard Weymar  
(General of the Swedish Forces)  
and John D. Werd, chief Gen-  
eral of the Imperial Forces, March  
1638.

The History of the late Battle fought  
between Duke Bernhard Weymar  
(General of the Swedish Forces)  
and John D. Werd, chief Gen-  
eral of the Imperial Forces, March  
1638.







## CHAP. III.

*A Relation of the late Battaille fought  
between Duke Bernhard Weymar  
(Generall of the Swedish Forces)  
and Iohn D'Werth, chief Gene-  
rall of the Imperiall Forces, March  
1638.*

**D**UKE Bernhard of Weymar, who had not unhappily imployed his forces about the *Rhine*, the last Summer and Autumne, in the extremitie of Winter, after he had victualled *Ensisheim*, *Angelstein*, and *Pfeffingen*, and left 800 men to guard the Forts which he had built upon the *Rhine*, with an intent rather to abandon them honorably, then maintain them desperatly, they being not in-  
de-



To this end, *Octob. 31* new stile I pulled the *2000* at *Bruck*, with the *1000* Horsemen, a part of the foot forces, and certain pieces of Ordnance marching I speedily day and night, with an intent to assault them both by water and land: *Novemb. 2*, I arrived there, and viewed the out-most Sconces, and Retrenchments on the *Argentine* side, where perceiving that expedition was required principally for execution, and that the foot forces by reason of the uncouth way, could not follow so fast, as I desired: I caused my life-guard to alight, and assault the first bridge and Sconce on foot, which they did successfully, that they forced the defendants to flee and seek their safety elsewhere. This was our first enterprise which though it succeeded happily, offered not the way to our easie proceeding. The Enemy had throw off the bridge, and so stopped the passage that we had no other way to regain it then by demolishing the Sconce and making use of the timber to repair it. This day was no small advantage to the Enemy who made use of his time, and threw off another long bridge which lay over the second River, and took his *Ref* there: yet this losse was recovered by the industry of the horsemen who again assaulted and took in the two Sconces upon the next River, and forced the Defendants to run away unarmed into the fourth Sconce, where they threw off a great part of that bridge too, and gave such fierce fire upon us, that I was compelled to attend the coming in of my Musketeers and light Guns, before I could attempt farther against them. At last they came and I planted them upon the banke of the Ri-

yet whente by playing continually upon the Island  
 and Schoone, they did much slaughter, although they  
 did not break downe the bridge. Another English  
 had devised that they should use a big piller  
 Some old vessels filled with powder and fire-balls I  
 caused to be bought from *Brissack*, which being cal-  
 led downe by the violence of the fire the falling  
 upon the Enemies artificial bridge, tore it in sunder,  
 and so separated the Island from the *Rhine* Schoone  
 which lay on the other side. This was a night-work.  
 The ensuing day presented mee with a new business;  
 The Enemy had in the Island two Schoone, and there-  
 fore perceived him fortifying and entrenching him-  
 self for his more safety. To prevent this I com-  
 manded the horsemen and Dragons to passe through an  
 arm of the *Rhine*, and the foot forces by boats  
 which I had prepared for that purpose, to make a  
 landing in the Island and assault the Schoone lying  
 behinde the second bridge, which they did faithfully  
 obeying my directions, and so successfully re-  
 turning without the least loss. The first Schoone lay be-  
 fore the bridge, and was enter before the second  
 was well manned with 400 men, and so take it in  
 I caused the Cannon to be carried over the River,  
 and came myself in person before it. The strong  
 preparation for assault being perceived by the be-  
 sieged, caused them to send out a Drummy and desire  
 a parley. I heard them but gave them this short an-  
 swer; that I would not hold them expeditious, nor  
 accept the parley, so they yielded. Upon discussion  
 my actions attended upon by words, I presently  
 assaulted and mastered it, forced the defendants to  
 flee,

sic. I a part whereof moving towards the broken  
 bridge of Boon were taken prisoners, an other part  
 chased into the Rhine, and drowned, and the last  
 which sought to hide themselves among the bushes upon the  
 bank became a prey to the soldiers; and were put  
 to the sword. Thus farre having gone fortunately  
 on immediately I took out the foot forces to assault  
 the *Knaal* Scence which was guarded with 500 men,  
 & defended with four peeces of Ordnance; and to  
 speed it the sooner I planted my Cannon against it,  
 and played upon it with that violence, that I made  
 an admirable breach in the wall, and prepared to  
 assault it. But heere the besieged hang out the white  
 Flag, send burn Drum, and desired to treat, and re-  
 ceiving no other answer, but that they should yield  
 upon discretion; or if they stood out to the last, they  
 should heare put to the sword, they straight submit-  
 ted to mercy, and were thus ordered. The Officers  
 I kept as prisoners, & the chosen soldiers which  
 were willing, I took into service, and dismissed with  
 white slaves. Whilst I thus laboured about taking  
 in the forenamed Ports, the Sergeant Major Gene-  
 rall *Estenfsen*, who had the command on the other  
 side of the River, took in all the outermost Scences  
 and Retraichments there, and the Lieutenant Co-  
 lonell *de Wille* the *Cuyper* Stone, which was above  
 the bridge in the midst of the Rhine, and was guar-  
 ded by 50 French soldiers, and put them so hard to  
 it, that all except 12 which had quarter, were either  
 slain or drowned. Thus I have cleared against the  
 River of Rhine, and I thought it my duty to advise  
 of this business to your

your Electorall Highnesse therof punctually. Subscribed.

Your Electorall Highnesses humble  
and obedient servant

*John de Werth.*

A victorious Army goes on like a devouring fire, carries all before it, till it meet with oppositions able to quell it. The Imperiall Colonell *Mettanich* was commanded by his Generall to make an Assault upon the Sconce at *Drusenheim*, hee did it, and carried it, and after that took the Fort at *Kurtkenhousen* by composition, and lastly, blocked up *Strasburg*, an Imperiall City upon the *Rhine*, the King of *Hungary* having so ordered it as declining all neutrality.

*John de Werth* thought himselfe now sufficiently loaden with spoyles, and returned with triumph to the *Bavarian* Court at *Munchin*, where for the time he was entertained graciously, feasted and honored, but was soon recalled back to the *Rhine*, a storme arising in the West, which like an *Heriano* threatned those parts of *Germany*, unlesse that hee himselfe by his presence should dissolve it. The Duke of *Weymar* who in the short time of his repose had well visualled both his Army and the City of *Strasburg* out of *Switzerland*, his discipline having gained the love of those *Helvetians*, and studied the meanes to repasse the *Rhine*, January 18, 28. arose from his

head Quarter at *De Imont*, and though the sea foargued against him by his resolute courage answered all the difficulties it could propound. His attendants were only some Gentlemen and choice men of his army with whom he marched the same day to *Psefin guen*, and thence to *Inglesten*, which are the keyes and inlets of *Lauffen* and *Delmont*, where was the first Randevouz of his horse and Infantry. Here he made some stay but a short one, the time being only to instruct them for the order of their march, and himselfe departing the night following, wandered with this retinue, and furnished with six wagons laden with scaling ladders, Petards, and other ammunition of War. The wayes were myry and scarce passable, yet with much hardnesse hee reached the next morning at the point of day, an houres going below *Lauffenburgh* point-blank, against which lies the town of *Seckingen*, the *Rhine* only parting them. The Dukes intention was to passe the River speedily, but his souldiers being wearied by the roughnes of the way, and sharpnesse of the season, found themselves unable to handle their Armes, being benumbed with cold, and this caused him to repose there one day, not so much to rest their wearied bodies as to recover their limbes, which time was not lost, the Duke himselfe getting in the interim two little vessels, by which hee could at once transport eight men, and no more over the River.

These small Bottomes, January 20, 30, were conveyed to the River about three quarters of an English mile below *Seckingen*, a place which the eye of the



the inhabitants of that City, could not reach unto by reason of the Woods and Mountains which hindered their prospect that way. The Citizens being thus hood-winked from discerning the Dukes practice, by this small help at divers times too resolved Gentlemen, furnished with ladders, Petards, & other necessities, were ferried over to the other banke, with instructions to assault the Towne, and make themselves masters of the boates belonging to the City, and of one Ferry, which the Burgesses suspecting the Dukes designe, had haled to the shoare, & placed it neerer the gates of the Town, as a Flanker to secure them. The enterprize was undertaken courageously, and sped happily, his highnesse souldiers became Masters of the Towne, and Boats, but the Ferry-boat being boarded in sundry places by the Townesmen, to make it unserviceable for the Duke in that attempt, detained them an houre and halfe, to repair it, that thereby, and by the other vessels which they had surprized *Rosa's* Regiment, and some more foot-forces might be brought to their assistance.

*Seckingen surprised by duke Bernb.*

*When one knot in a churlish piece of timber is rent, the rest cleave easily asunder.* The Saxon Duke having advanced but thus farre prosperously, with a little wheeling about, assaulted and tooke in *Lauffenburg* the same night, the terrour and distraction of the citizens as much speeding his designe as his own directions, and his mens resolutions. Though his petards had done their worke effectually, the assaulted might have held out and kept the city, if their feare had not deprived them of counsell, by burning and

*Lauffenburg taken by Assault.*

demolishing the bridge (a thing almost as feasible as imaginable, it being built of wood) but their affrightment extinguished their reason, and in stead of opposition they fell to submission, cleared the way, and gave him admittance voluntarily.

Waldshut  
surrendred to  
the duke of  
Weymar.

By this successe, though the Baron *de Werth* had cut off his former, he regained a new passage over the river, and to take possession of it, he without delay sent the Count of *Nassau* with his regiment over the bridge, to joyn with *Rosa*, and with their united forces layd siege to *Waldshut*, where the garrison perceiving an army incamped, and a banke raised against them, surrendred presently upon fair terms, and so the Duke without blowes became Master of their forrest and free townes, but under the protection of the House of *Austria*.

Yet here was not the period of his fortunes; two companies of Imperiall horse, which were sent, though too late, to re-inforce the Presidiaries in *Lauffenburg*, came in unhappily for themselves, to enlarge his victories. They met him unexpectedly, and were no sooner discovered than vanquished, some being slaine, others captivated, and few escaping death or imprisonment, as were also a Regiment of foot, which followed them, though with some difficulty, the place of fight giving the Cæsarrian Infantry conveniency to fight advantageously, & opportunity to retyre more conveniently, though not securely, in the end they were discomfited with some slaughter, and pursued almost to *Brissack* by the victors, which strewed the way with dead corpses,

ses, and returned to the campe with about sixty prisoners.

It was an ingenious device of the old Romans, to set the temple of Fortitude in so direct a way to the Temple of Honour, that no man could come to the last but through the first; *Glorie* is not gained without danger. The Dukes next designe was upon a strong city *Rhinfelden*. Here he found a strong reluctance, and by the issue added not few graines, but many massy weights to his former gotten glory. The Christian King had sent him money to pay his army, and that supply gave his men fresh spirits: but he wanted amunition, and so might seeme to want ability to go forward with this great designe. From *Schaffehausen* hee expected what hee wanted, powder, which was sent him downe the *Rhine*, but stayed by the Romish Cantons at *Coblen*: yet hee proceeded in his course daringly, not desperately, being certified that the city was sick of the same maladie, by some intercepted letters which hee found in the hand of a messenger sent from thence to *Brissack*, whom hee apprehended and hung in the sight of the garrison souldiers. Being also supplied from *Benfeldt*, *Colmar*, and other townes in the Alliance, and under the command of the French King: and now he raiseth batteries, imployes his pioners to undermine it, spares no more paines to subdue it, than the city to defend it selfe. When having with some small losse to his army got a good advantage upon the city, his mines and batteries having broken an assailable gap in the walls, and hee preparing

to assault it, his designe was thwarted by the report of a knowne enemy, an army of old souldiers coming upon his backe, under experienced leaders, *John de Werth* the Bavarian, the Duke *de Savelli*, the Austrian Generall, and the Generall Majors *Sperhember* and *Eckenfurd*. And this for the time caused him to raise his siege to attend their arrivall.

February the 18 or 19, the Saxon duke began his expedition; by that day the Imperial army was advanced into the Blacke Forrest, by the helpe of the Peasants, who first informed the Generall *de Werth* of the Dukes actions, and after cut out his way thorow the brambles and thicke under-woods with their Bills and hatchets, to hasten the march of him and his confederats forces.

*Vna eademque manu vulnus opemque tulit*: The same tongues which by their clamor drew the Caesarian army thithert, reported their coming and place of residence in the campe, and mooved the Duke with six regiments of horse, amounting in all to twelve hundred and three hundred muskietiers, and six field peeces, to meet him in companie, and to adventure the fortune of a battell.

The Imperialists under the command of *Savelli*, were placed in the right Wing, and the Bavarians led by *John de Werth*, in the left of that Army. The Duke of *Rohan*, which was casuall come to the D, of *Weymars* Camp, and would make one in the fight, commanded the left, and Duke *Bernhard* himselfe, the right wing of his forces. And now the battells joyn, the field peeces, play awhile at some distance, but the adversaries in the end come neere together, and

and then the Muskets and lesser Guns vomited bullets like hail. Stones mingled with fire upon their dischargers. Enemies had been too violent a fight to have continued, and not the circled battle of the souldiers in the left wing of the Dukes army, which gave the first charge, given the *Imperialists* opportunity to renew the combat; *Wolf* the Imperiall Colonell which led the Avant-guard, was morrally wounded and taken prisoner, with some other Officers and eleven Cornets, by which the common souldiers, judging that the battell was ended, slickt their hands, and fell on pillaging to the advantage of the *Cesareans*, which rallied again, and joyned with the other part of the army, intending to be avenged of the Dukes left wing, as in part they were, breaking its Ranks, & seizing of the D. of *Rohan* as their prisoner, though he was presently rescued by a Major of the *French* *Regiments*, now the Count of *Nassau* Regiments. The Duke, whose vigilant eye was given his Army, and tooke notice of each loss and gain, perceiving where his Enemies pressed hardest upon him, drew up his foot-forces, to make head against them; but the *Imperialists*, repulld them too, and got from him four peeces of Cannon, and three Cornets. The Duke as seeming this check without delay, came in with his Cavallary, and charged the *Cesareans* so furiously, that he brok their Ranks, and it came to pell mell, in an horrid confusion upon both sides. What slaughter might have followed this tumultuary combat, a souldier can judge by experience, and reason may informe us by the consequences, three of the Dukes Colonets, *Schavelitzhi*,

*Dannenberg*, and *Erdman*, or *Erlach*, being thereby made prisoners of War, and carried into *Rhinesfelden*, and 150 of his men sodainly slain, as were also 300 of the Enemies. But the night drew on, and both the Generals founded a Retreat, unwilling to strike at randome, *John de Werth* taking his way towards *Rhinesfelden*, into which hee thrust 300 fresh men to strengthen the Garrison, and Duke *Bernhard* yet keeping the field, whence hee dispatcht a Messenger to the other side of the *Rhine*, with a command to his Campe there to rise, and meet him neer *Seckingen*, Feb. 19. March 1, where those 4 Regiments of Horse, and five of Infantry, which lay on the West side of the River, met him at the time prescribed.

Some time was spent there by the Counsell of Warre, but not much, and some few houres to refresh himself, but not many; for the next day, *March* 2 new stile, himselfe marched with his Infantry and Artillery, along the River toward *Rhinesfelden*, having sent his Cavallary before under the command of *Tupadell* through the blacke Forrest, and both of them met again the next morning by seven a clock neere *Biken*, the place designed for their common Rendezvous. Counsell and Discipline doe more then strength: The Duke used all, he drew his Army into a close body to conceale its number, and therby amused the wary *Bavarian*, who being misinformed by his Scouts, tooke the whole number, but for a party, and as thinking the prey caught, environed them round with all his forces, presuming that none should escape. His order was thus, He placed



ted some choice men in a Spinny place *Rhinfelden*, with three of those peeces which hee had gotten in the former battell, himselfe encamping with *Wahls* Regiment, in the Forrest somewhat further off, whiles his Cavallary was ranged in an adjaçet field, giving order that at the signall, they should all arise together, and joyntly rush in upon the *Weymarish*; fearing least otherwise they might attempt to save themselves by flight, upon the view of his whole Army. The Duke had his desire, by his Enemies preparation against him, suffered him to come on, not discovering his strength, till one part of the *Cæsareans* which appeared upon their march, the rest being laid in a ditch, to conceale them, came within 100 paces of them, when sodainly the Duke unlocking his close body, appeared in his true proportion, discharged his Cannon crosse-ways thrice, amongst the thickets where the *Cæsareans* were lurking, hee did much hurt amongst them, and played with his small shot upon the rest. *The divine wisdom can as pleasure, and often doth insatuate the best counsels of men.* The *Bavarian* Baron in all appearance to the eye of Reason had so ordered his troup, that in probability, hee might conclude of a certaine victory; but what he imagined, would make for him, turned to be most against him, an higher power, to which the conquest must be ascribed, so perverting his designs, that what was intended for his helpe, turned to his ruine, and the sword of God in that battell, might be apparantly seen above the sword of *Gedon*. Those Regiments of foot, which were laid in Ambuscado for the Duke of *Weymar*, were armed



with those 3 peeces of Cannon, which they had gotten two dayes before from him, and great store of lesser Artillery. Some troupes of Cavallary were sent from the *Bavarian* Army towards the Duke, with order to gain a flight, as soone as the Dukes forces should come neer them, that so they might be allured to pursue them, into the trap which was laid for them: the project was hopeful, yet proved harmful to the *Casareans*, for the *Weymarish* Colonels, *Collembach* & *Bodendorff* pursued the *Casarean* horsemen, and made them change the nature of their flight from a counterfeit to a true one, the *Infantry* which lay in Ambuscado not being able to relieve them, or helpe themselves, spending their powder vainly from so low a ground to the hills, where the *Swedes* abode till they perceived the violence of the storme past, and collected more then probably that their powder and shot was spent, and then assailing those poor unarmed footmen with all their power, rowted them, and regained 3 of the Cannons lost in the former battell. The *Bavarian* Generall had ordered the Garrison of *Rhinfelden*, to sallie out as soon as the battell was joyned, and to gall the *Swedes* in Flank, yet this counsell was defeated to by the providence of the Duke, who placed two troupes of horse, and one company of foot behind the hedges, by which they were to march, who looked to their charge carefully, behaved themselves manfully, and forced the garrison back into the City. *Tupadell* all this while was charging upon the *Imperiall* Horse, who stood the first and second shock bravely, but fled at the third, as unwilling to encounter with the

*Swede*

Swede again. The *Bavarian* Generall, whose great heart knew not how to yield, stil hoped that the fortune of the day might alter, and with 1500 horse maintained the fight, till 300 of them being slaine, the rest fled leaving the lately victorious Generall with his Confederates to proove the vicissitude of fortune, and become either examples of weaknesse, by a timorous and confused flight, or the spoiles of time by an immature death or sport of Fate, by imprisonment and vassallage, or patterns of inconstancy by changing their Copy, and serving under the Colours of their late Enemy.

*The totall of these two Battails I finde thus summed up.*

On Duke *Bernhards* side in the first battaile were slain, the Lievtenant Generall *Rhinegrave John Philip*, the *Ritmaster Barsleiter*, and 150 men common souldiers. The Generall Commissary *Schawelitzky*, the Colonell *Dannenberg*, Colonell *Erdman*, or *Er-Jach*, and two Standards of *Okeims* Regiment, were taken prisoners, and carried into *Rhineselden*. The Colonell *Keller*, Ritmaster, *Plech*, and Captain *Kein* were wounded dangerously. In the second battaile, Colonell *Bodendorff*, two Ritmasters, *Vorbinger* and *Klepper* yielded to fate, with as many ordinary souldiers, as fell in the first battaile.

On the Imperiall side in both battails, these became prisoners of War. The Duke *de Savelli*, who escaped out of the fight, but was pursued by *Rosa*, and taken by *Rosa*, though he had disguised himself

in the habit of a Friar; the *Generalissimo* of that Army *Iohn de Werth*. The Count of *Enkenfour* and *Sperrhewier* two Generall Majors of note: Three Lieutenants Colonels the Baron *de Zell*, *Scharffenzal* and *Rouger*: 4 Colonels, *Neinecker*, *Goldt*, *Blinderson* and *Wolff* 4 Majors, *Rivarius*, *Anthony de Werth*: The Major of the Generals Regiment, and *Iohn Philip Ionas*: 17 Ritmasters, 14 Captaines, amongst which is a Count of *Furstenburg*, 22 Lieutenants, 32 Cornets: 4 Ensignes, two *Aides de Camp*, seven Serjant Majors or Watch-masters, 39 Corporals: one paire of Kettle-drums, 1800 foot, which tooke service under the Duke of *Weymar*: and twelve hundred horse, all which almost did the like, there were slaine upon the place in the first fight betwixt three and foure hundred, and in the last six hundred, and foure hundred upon the pursuite; thus the sword was tinged in bloud that day, yet as if the dye had not been in grain, thirsted after more. Three hundred *Casarean* horse were gotten into *Rhinesfelden*, and so escaped, but the next day, perceiving the Dukes great preparations to re-besiege it, and not thinking themselves secure there, would have sought their safety elsewhere, and attempted to go to *Brisack*, but were surprized by the *Swedes* of the Dukes Army, and in a general defeat, the Colonell *Newhans Lamboy* the Count *Albert Lamboy*, the Count *Albert* of *Furstenberg*, the Baron *de Ercents*, and *Newenstein* the Commissary Generall of that Army were forced to crave quarter, which was given them, and they redeemed their lives, by submitting to a necessitated captivity.

The Duke thus victoriously quit of the Army which had undertaken to stop his progresse, makes preparation for a fresh siege; but before hee put it into execution, would first see his noble prisoners, and dispose of them in their designed places. To supper he invited them, and entertained them with like fare generally, but not a like aspect. *John de Werth* and *Sperrheuter* found themselves not so well repured or nobly welcome as the rest. The salutation betwixt his Highnesse and the Generall *Werth* was in an ironical complement, the Duke often jerking him with some private nippes, by remembreing some disrespectful words which the Bavarian had oft spoke of his Highnesse; and in fine placing him at table below the Duke of *Savelli*, to his greater griefe, who looked for place above him in this his eclipsed fortune, because he had a command above him whilest he was in his glory. *Hinc surgit orexus, hinc stomacho bilis.* This passage mooved the Bavarian to such an indignation, that his wounds fel fresh a bleeding, and that he might dishonor the duke his fellow prisoner, translated the loss of the day from himselfe to the others cowardise, unskilfulnesse, or carelesnesse.

It could not be grievous to the Saxon Duke to heare them retort injurious words, yet as if hee had taken no pleasure therein, hee advised them to give place to their fortunes, sent for a Surgeon to dresse the Barons wounds, and supper being done sent them to their lodgings, committing the custody of their bodies to his intrusted Deputies. Then he tooke him to bed, but that gave him no rest, some-

thing remained yet to be done before he undertook a new expedition : he knew it was not his own arm which got the victory, and to ascribe the honour to him to whom it was properly due, hee ordained a publique thanksgiving to bee celebrated the next day at *Sauffenburgh*, and his prisoners were not yet in that sphere of restraint to which he meant to confine them. Order was taken for this too: the General *de Werth*, *Enkenfurd* and some others were to bee transmitted to *Bensfelds*, the duke of *Savelli* to *Lauffenburg*, and *Sperrheuter*, *Golds* and *Hinderson* to *Hehenwiell*, a strong fort anciently appertaining to the duke of *Wirtemberg*, but of late seized on by the king of *Hungary*, and newly recovered by Duke *Bernhard*, where they are under a strict watch, and more closely restrained, because the duke *de Savelli* had escaped from *Lauffenburg* and evaded their hands.

The manner of his escape is related diversly: the excuse of his Guardians making way to this fable; That a woman which waited on him to bring him victuals and dresse his chamber, by night let him downe by a rope from the windows of his lodging, and afterwards over the city wall. The most probable is this, The person to whose trust hee was committed had formerly served under the Imperial colours, and now to make his peace with the King of *Hungary*, offered his helping hand to the Dukes evasion, upon promise that he should mediate with his master, procure his pardon, and restore him againe to grace; which the Duke accepted, vowed, & was dismissed secretly.

This report is the more probable, not onely in re-

respect of that aphorisme of the Politicians, *There is no trust to be given to a reconciled enemy*; but in regard of the juridicall proceedings which ensued it: a criminall proceffe beeing sued out against a Major and two Sentinels of *Schombecks* regiment, and three or foure of the Burgesles, who were all convicted of conspiring or conniving at the Dukes escape, and executed according to martiall law.

The Duke escaped out of prison, by consent of his Keepers, and *John de Werth* was in hope to have been rescued before he was brought to prison, by some of his friends in despight of his Convoy.

March 2, 12. the Colonell *Cullembach* attended with three hundred horse, was commanded by his Highnesse, to carry the *Bavarian* Generall, and some officers which were surprized with him in the last battail to *Benfeldt*. The Garrison of *Brisack*, of which the Baron was much honoured for the services hee

*Jo. de Werth sent to Brisack.*

had done formerly, had notice of each particular concerning that designe; the day, way, and number of his Guardians; (only they knew not how well they were armed, but supposed them light horsemen which were *Equites cataphracti*, armed *Cap-a pee*) & made out a strong party to encounter with the Convoy, and with hazard of their lives, to attempt the recovery of the Generall. The provident Colonell, who expected such adventurers, no sooner discovered them, but guarded the Waggones wherein the captives were with 20 *Carabins*, charging his prisoners not to stirre upon forfeit of their lives, and his Souldiers which attended them, without respect of persons to kill the first which should

The *Brisackers* attempt to rescue him upon the way.

offer



And are utterly  
defeated by  
*Cullembach.*

offer to moove in hope of liberty; himselfe and the rest of his Retinue falling instantly with all their strength upon the *Brissackers*, whom, unable to endure that shock, he rowted totally, slaying some, taking others to mercy, and suffering a very small number to escape death or captivity. The way thus cleered, hee drove on without any obstacle delivered up his charge at *Benfeldt*, and giving this instruction to the late Generall, to endure patiently what was beyond his power to amend; visited *Ensisheim*, *Colmar* and *Sirasburgh*, which last City he furnished with many commodities, returning in liew therof, with store of powder, bullets, and four great Cannon, to the Campe at *Rhinefelden*, which he brought thither, *March 9, 19.* in 22 Waggon, to hasten the period of that siege.

*Jo. de Werth* desires to be exchanged for *Horn.*

Duke *Bernhard* was now settled in his sphere of activity, but the Generall *de Werth* cooped up, and barred from action. Til this their brains were equally working for honorable atchievements, but now their thoughts are fastened upon divers objects, the *Bavarian* is hammering out the way for his liberty, either by ranome or exchange, and sent a Trumpet towards *Munchen*, *March 5, 15.* with petitionary letters to the Duke his Master, that he might be redeemed or exchanged for *Gustavus Horne*; in which thoughts we must leave him; and the *Saxon* Duke to prosecute his victory is again returning to *Rhinefelden*, whither this Narration must follow him.

Assoone as hee had re-begirt the Towne with his Army, it was bruited in the Campe that the Generall *Goetz*, by a speedy march was comming to relieve



lieve it; a report it was which carried some shew of truth there, being then a cessation of Armes, till the first of *May* new stile, concluded of betwixt that *Imperiall* Commander, and the *Hessian* Lievtenant Generall *Melander*. And this something delayed the Fate of the Towne; the Duke in person with 1500 horse and as many foot (the rest of his Army being then disposed about *Strasburgh* and *Brisack*) going to visit him. But the journey was soon accomplished, the grand Mountain brought forth a Mouse, the Enemy was only a crew of ragged *Crabs* and undisciplined Boores, which had entrenched themselves in the the *Wald-schwartz*, which before the Duke could reach them were rowted and defeated by the Rittmaster *Benhardtsh*, which shortned his Highnesses Expedition, and caused him to returne the next day to *Rhinfelden*.

The Leaguer was laid on both sides the River, where batteries were raised, and nothing omitted, which might be any way available to endamage the defendants. The Commander and Garrison within for five days expressed a brave resolution, once falling out, and with losse of 80 of their owne men, making some spoile amongst souldiers, from whom they carried away a Lievtenant and a Serjant as prisoners of War. But in the end their victuals, and Amunition failing, their hearts fainted, and *March 12*, 22. after they perceived that *Cullembach* was returned, that his Highnesse had sent to *Hohenwiels*, for more and greater Ordinance, and made great preparations for the assault, they sent out a Trumpet to

*Rhinfelden* re-  
besieged and  
surrendred.

desire a parlee, wherein first were offered them the conditions of *Nordlingen*, and afterwards these ensuing, which they accepted.

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*Articles granted by Bernhard Duke of Saxon, Gulick, Cleave and Bergue, Lantgrave of Thuringen, Marquesse of Misnia, Count of Mark and Ravensberg, Lord of Ravensstein, &c. to the Major, and Commander in the Town of Rhinesfelden.*

The Articles.

1 **T**HE Governour and Garrison of *Rhinesfelden* shall be permitted to depart with their baggage, Horses, Waggon, Wives, and Servants; high and low armes, matches burning and Drum beating, with all the Officers and Souldiers, which are retired thither since the two last battails, except such as have voluntarily come in to their party, not being pressed therunto, who shall have licence to depart too, but without their high Arms.

2 It shall be lawfull for all Ecclesiasticall persons, Noblemen, Boors & as many Burgeses as shall desire it, to depart with the Garrison, or afterwards with their goods and baggage, and as many as will stay to inhabit there, shall be protected from injuries, and enjoy their estates.

3 All his Highnesses Officers and Souldiers, which have been taken prisoners, and shall be found in

in the Towne, shall be set at liberty without Ransome.

4 Those, which have left the Campe, without leave or Pasport, and are found to be in the Town, shall neither openly, nor privatly be conveyed away but left there or restored.

5 All victuals and amunition of Warre shall be left in the Town, except that which the Souldiers can carry in their Knapfacks and Bandeleers.

6 The wounded and sick men which are unable to march away with the Garrison, shall be permitted to abide in the Towne, till they can conveniently be carried away, or are able to follow their Colours.

7 As soon as this accord is sealed on both sides, the Commander shall be bound to open, and surrender one of the Ports, but none of the Campe shall enter into the Towne thereby, till the Garrison be departed.

8 The Garrison shall depart punctually on the morrow, *March 14, 24* at eight in the morning.

9 The Commander and Garrison shall have a safe Convoy, and be carried neere *Brissack*, and for assurance of the Convoys safety, the Commander shall leave behinde him sufficient Hostages, which shall be dismissed peaceably at its returne. And for the better surety and confirmation of this Accord, two indented Copies shal be drawn & interchangeably signed and sealed, one by the Lord and Colonel *Arselius Forbush*, of the one part, in the name, & by the command of his Highnesse, and the other by the present Governour of the Towne on the o-

ther part, to each of which persons, there shall be one Copy delivered.

Given at the Campe before, and in the Towne of  
of *Rhinefelden*, March 13, 23. 1638.

This agreement was more truly observed amongst Enemies in this time of War, then many civill contracts are amongst neighbours in time of peace, 600 *Imperiall* Souldiers left the Town the next morning, to the *Viceroy*, but were not all conveyed to *Brisacke*, yet none were detained violently, the Convoy was ready for as many would make use of it, but two hundred of them presently offered their service, to the Duke of *Weymar*, and the most part of the rest, no sooner understood of the place to which they were designed, but they did the like, more fearing the famine, which already rages there, then hoping for reliefe from these inhabitants and presidaries. The time spent before the Town was not lost, it being a place of strength and importance, and honoring the Dukes atchievement, with eleven Ensignes which were saved there in the last battell and two old Ensignes belonging to *Pappenheims* Regiment, which escaped and were kept there, since the battell of *Lutzen*: besides the gain of two faire Culverings, many Bullets, yet but one Quintall of powder, and some small store of provisions.

His work is not yet done. The care of the Town was committed to *Forbush*, who imployed himself to repaire the breaches, supply the Magazine, and to work

work about new Fortifications, while the Duke disposed of his Army (now grown stronger by 6000 men than it was in the first battell, and dayly expecting a fresh supply of a thousand, who by that time were come as far as *Manbeliard*), one part part whereof was sent against the Castle of *Rosela*, where they forced the garrison to yeeld upon discretion, retaying the souldiers in their pay, but detaining their pay, but detaining their Captain and his Lievtenant prisoners: and found an hundred Muids of wine, much corne, cattell, and other provision, which should have bin transported to *Brisack*: another under *Rosa* toward *Wirtemberg*, who had before taken in *Duthlinguen*, a passage upon the *Danube*, and some other places, himselse going with the grosse of his army towards *Fryburg*, a towne in *Brisgau* three leagues from *Brisack*, which as they write from *Basil* is already sensible of the inconveniences which attend them by his neighbourhood.

The Dukes  
proceedings.

*In a part of the third Chapter the titles over the head beeing Occurrences in the Netherlands, should be Occurrences in upper Germany.*

### *Further Occurrences in the Netherlands.*

The jollity in the Netherlands before spoken of, bore a resemblance of a firme peace, and their Triumphs might have made a stranger beleieve, that the States of the united Provinces were then so secure,

as they needed neither feare any hostility of an open enemy, nor the clandestine practises of a private. But *Novit paucos secreta quies*, the condition of all sublimary things is subject to change, and *The smiles of Fortune are more to bee suspected than her frownes.*

The Cardinal Infant a potent adversary, and one which tugged not meereley for honour, but laboured as much to reduce that Aristocracie to the obedience of the Crowne of *Spainc*, which claimed a title and dominion over the seventeene Provinces by marriage with the daughter and heire to the house of *Burgundy*; as they to preserve it, made strong preparation against them both by sea and land; and some secret conspirators (the more dangerous by their privacy, for God defend me from my friends, saith the Italian, and from my foes I will guard my selfe) inhabitants and garrison soldiers of *Mastricht*, had plotted treacherously to deliver up that city in to the hands of the Spaniards: who attending the time for execution, had drawn together six or seven thousand men, and lay neer the city, wel provided of scaling ladders & other military instruments. The chief conspirators were *Veynck* a friar, Padre Rector of the Minorites, *Iohn Lundsmann* or *moone* a Brewer, *Clandi de la Cour* a Burgundian gentleman and his wife, two Burgundian souldiers of *Hauterives* Regiment, and two Brick-layers inhabitants of the city; and their plot was layd thus, and thus discovered: The Brewers house was sited upon the small River of *Ecker* behinde the Cloyster of the Minorites, and abutted neere the port *de nostre Dame*, at a place where

A treason at  
Mastricht.

where formerly there had been a Posterne, but was made up slightly in the time of the last siege. This weaknesse in the wall he first discovered to the Burgundian and *La Cour*, who willing to returne to the Spaniard from whom they had revolted, and hoping thereby to get both gold and honour, first discovered it by private letters to the governor of *Geldres*, and being encouraged by him, revealed it to the Brick-layers, promising them a good sum of money to breake downe the new building privately. *La Cour* whose pregnant braine longed to bee delivered of this monstrous conception, while it was an Embrio, appointed a certaine day March the first new stile, for its birth, and to facilitate the worke for his mid-wives the Brick-layers, often repaired to the place, surveyed it diligently, and observed the proportion betwixt the thicknes of the old wall & slender-nesse of the new; til at last being seene by a Burger, suspted as a Spy because hee was an Alien, and threatned with the Racke (*nescis tacere commissorum scelerum trepidatio*) confessed the treason & his complices therein. His confession saved him from that torture, but not his fellow Conspirators, who being detected by him, and seized on by the officers, at first denied the fact, and stood upon their justification. But it is vaine to plead not guilty, before such as conclude them for: The Padre Rector pleaded his monastick life, which being piously contemplative, could not entertaine any such vile intentions: the Brewer and Burgundian gentlewoman pretended their infranchisement in that city (the one beeing a free Denizen by birth, the other by purchase) which

Discovered.



which must or should engage them to loyalty, and arme them against treachery. The brick-layer (for one fled) pleaded ignorance, confessing the matter *de facto*, but excusing his intention by circumstance, laying that he worked for wages, that he was hired therunto by the Padre Rector and the brewer, who claimed an inlet and outlet by that posterne, in and from the city, and that this was the onely one for which they consented to undertake it. But the magistrate and commander, knew that of old *Castiline* who was a native Roman, as well as of late their *Barneveldt*, that a cloyster hath sometimes bin a cage for unclean birds, and that hell-hatched treason doth not seldom palliate it selfe with the borrowed garb of seeming sanctity; That no man could or ought to be so ignorant, as not to know, there are any private proprietaries in the walls of a city, which are *Bonum publicum*, and not to be broken down for any privat mans use, without license, tooke not their words for a satisfactory answer, but try if the materiall racke would inforce that from them, which their seduced consciences, though lashed with a dumbe beadle, could not make them to reveale. The first torture wrested out the truth from all, but the Frier, who bore his first torture with a Stoicke apathie, and though accused by the rest joyntly, as the first moover of this divellish engine, denied all, till the second tortures being presented him, and overcome with feare, he opened himselfe really, begging that mercy humbly, which had hee not beene false he might have enjoyed freely, but could not now expect. He was sentenced to be first degraded, then executed:

executed: but the Ordinary proceeding slowly, as not willing to have such shame fall upon the Clergy, the execution was not done till the end of May. The others suffered Aprill 20, 30, had their heads cut off, and set upon high poles (long living witnesses of their perfidioulnesse) behinde the Minorites Cloyster, with their faces toward the Sconce. *Navigi de la Cour* was quartered, and the foure quarters set upon the foure gates, thole towards *Bruxels* and the *Bosh*, *Saint Peters* and the *Wyck* port, but the bodies of the others were buried.

And the traitors executed.

*One day giveth remedy to the troubles of another.* The magistrat and commander in *Mastricht* had bin much perplexed with this intended treason, because after the execution of the first revealed conspirators, they found others both Churchmen and Burgers of note, to have consented thereunto, and therefore apprehending them and committing them to prison, they intended to take vengeance of their professed enemies, who had prompted their people to this prodicion. In the Cloyster or Abby of *Bess*, which stands besides *Hannut* and *Namur*, lay five companies of Spanish horse, and two of foot, and thitherward the Viscount of *de Turenne*, General of the army newly formed in the Bishoprick of *Liege*, for the service of the Christian King, marched with his own Cavallery and the horse of *Mastricht*, foure hundred foot and two pieces of ordnance, Aprill 2, 12. The next day following they appeared before the Cloyster early in the morning; when the Spanish horsemen discovering them, presently mounted and fled for their owne safety, leaving their own

The Abbey of Bess plundered by the Viscount *Turenne*.

baggage, the foot, and the religious people to bee a prey for the assailants, who tooke the Abbot, a captain, a Sergeant, and a hundred common men prisoners, pillaged the Abby, burnt down a fais house which stood neere it; and the next day met with a party of Imperiall horse, whom they defeated, and tooke from them sixty horses, which with the spoil of the Abbey, and the prisoners taken there, they returned into *Massricht*.

What the Spaniard lost there by land, hee got againe with advantage about the same time by sea: five ships of *Amsterdam*, the white Swan, the black Lion, and three other comming from the Streights laden with rich merchandise, fell into their hands and became their lawfull prize. A frigate of *Dunkerke* chased the white Swan when it was almost at home and tooke it. Two other Frigats pursued, burnt and sunke the blacke Lion, which alone was valued worth five or six tunne of gold, yet got no other spoile but sixteene men, which alone escaped the fury of the sea by the mercy of their enemies who tooke them prisoners and brought them into *Dunkerke*. The other three fell into the mouth of the Spanish navy neere the Bay of *Biscay*, and were forced to yeeld. This losse came into the foot of the Hollanders account, who by their owne computation, with the losse of the *Nassau*, which comming from *Fernambuck* laden with foure hundred & thirty chests of sugar, and other rich wares, was cast away upon the coast of *Ireland*, had then lost within the space of a few months six and twenty saile of ships.

Now

Now the Spring was well entred, the Sunne had cloathed the earth in a greene suit, and exhaling the moysture, which made the high-wayes pulpish and unfit for man or beast to tread upon, began againe to make them passable; when both the Cardinall Infant and the States prepared against each other for an offensive and defensive war. *Ist hoc est sapera non quod ante pedes modo est videre, sed etiam illa qua futura sunt*: Wisedome considereth how it should suffer, as well as what it should doe: A wise man looketh as well behinde him as before him, both in peace and war.

Before either part went to field, their first care was to secure those places which were most exposed to danger. To this end the Count *John of Nassau* was sent by the Prince Cardinall, to view and fortifie with victuals and ammunition, the forts and cities upon the *Maze*, as *Genue, Geldri, Venlo & Ruremund*: as the cavallery of the States was dispatched from the *Bosch, Huesdon, Emmerick, Rees, Nimwegen, Wesel*, and other places towards the *Grave* and the *Maze*, for the same purpose. The French on the South side, which menaced the Cardinal as ill as the Hollanders on the North, required contribution of the Brabantiers, threatening such as should deny it: and the Cardinall Infant published an Edict at *Brussels*, April 13, 23. in the name of the Catholique King, wherein hee straitly charged all his subjects not to pay it: adding withall, that hee which could bring in any of the French Agents which came to demand it, should receive for his guerdon fifty Guilders: and commanding all victuallers and inholders

in cities or villages, not to lodge or entertaine any such French guests, though their neere kinsmen or dearest friends, upon the paine of five and twenty gilders: enjoying also strict watch to be kept upon all towers and steeples, and the Boores to arm upon the first alarme: and because hee was surrounded with enemies, by advice of his Councel of War it was concluded, that *Don Andrea Causelma* should be Generall of the foot, and the Marquesse *Sfondrato*, of the horse in *Brabant*, Count *John of Nassaw* in the North of *Flanders*; and Prince *Thomaso*, *Balanso*, and *Isolani*, in the Southwest *Hennault* and *Artois*, who then began to appear about *Saint Aumars & Graue-ling*. Yet that this order should bee changed upon occasion, and doubled all his garrisons upon the frontiers of *Picardy*. Whilest the Prince of *Orange* was mustring up his forces, which by the 12, 22, of May, he had conveyed by shallops to their Rendezvous at *Lithoyen*.

The Prince Cardinall was rather upon a defensive than offensive war, and stood looking a while where the storme would fall. The Prince of *Orange* removed from his first rendezvous to *Berghen up Zoom*, where he lay with the maine of his Army some dayes together, but about the end of May and beginning of Iune: Count *William of Nassaw* was sent with sixethousand men to invade *Flanders*, and like a sweeping raine which drives all before it, scarce finding opposition, tooke in the sconces of *Verbroeck*, *Steland*, and *Callo*, and at last assaulted the *Mary-sconce*, the principall of all upon the *Blocker-dike*, was master of an half-moon, which he held for the

Count Will.  
Nassaw at the  
Blocker-dike.

the space of twelve houres, yet then was beaten from it by the garrison.

The Cardinall Infant beeing advertised hereof, and knowing how *Antwerpe* the noblest Empery of the West and Marquifate of the Empire was indangered, if those neighbouring seonces should remain in the fingers of the Hollanders and united States, drew all his forces together to stop his further proceedings. Some troupes he sent before him, to skirmish with the assailants and hinder them from fortifying, while himselfe with the grosse of his Army might bee ready. The avauntgard of the Spanish marched so fast, that June 7, 17, they had fought with a party of Hollanders whom they found without their quarters, where the commander of that Holland party *Maurice* the only son of Count *William de Nassau*, an hopefull young gentlenian wise and valiant, fell by two mortall wounds, the one by a musket bullet shot into his breast, and the other by a Rapier run through his belly.

The Count *Piccolomini*, by this time was come to *Antwerpe*, to aide the Prince Cardinall, who calling *Groebendoney* to counsell with them, June 10, 20, resolved to assault the Count *William* in his Quarters with all their forces, and the same night prosecuted the course on which they had concluded. The Spanish Army consisting of eight full Regiments, was divided into three severall parts under these three Generals, and led along the Dike towards *Callo*, *Beveren* and *Verbroeck*, that they might fall upon the States Army at once in its three severall Quarters, the first of Count *William*, the second Colonell *En-*



Is assaulted by  
the Cardinall  
Infant.

rentiers, and the third the *Scots* Quarter. The assaults began at twelve in the night, and continued untill 8 the next morning with such fury, that the reports of the Guns were heard five leagues off, the defendants neither being terrified by the number of the assaillants, nor the assaillants disheartned by the defendants courage, and well ordered fight. It was too violent a storme to last longer, for the ground began already to be dyed with the bloud of the slain men, and how long should the sword devour? The slaughtered corps must have a sepulture, and both parties gave free licence for buriall of the dead. Till then, neither of their losses appeared but now, the *States* found some Officers of note slaine, as Lieutenant Colonell *Hinderson*, the Lieutenant Colonel to the Lord of *Beverwerth*, Serjeant Major *Levenstein*, and foure others, Captains and Lieutenants, besides above 400 common men. The Cardinall *Infants* losse exceeded this, there being above 3000 of his souldiers found dead upon the ground, besides such as were wounded; and himselfe being as sensible of the losse of his men, as of his own honour, presently renewed the assault, and continued it without intermission, so furiously, that the Count of *Nassau* was forced to flie in a storme, and returne the same way which he came, leaving behinde him eight cannons, two great shallops, and 60 lesser, 2300 of his men prisoners, and almost as many slaine by their Enemies; and stifled in the myre.

And, forced to  
flie.

How unexpectedly may the designs of men be frustrated? The Provinces under the Catholike King, seemed till this day to be almost under the

com-



Command of the Christian King, and United States; But the fortune of this day (to which Heaven it selfe assented, by contrary windes, hindering three Regiments sent by water, upon the information of the Lievtenant to the Count of *Solms*, *Inve*, 11, 21 in the morning, of the former nights work, to the assistance of Count *William*; from comming unto him) supported the state of the *Spanish* Government; the Prince of *Orange*, who then lay with his Army at *Nord gheest*, instead of invading, was faine to lie upon a defensive ward; the Cardinall *Infant*, with his own forces was able to deal alone with his disheartened men; the Forts lately gotten by the States were yielded up. *Enreutter* retyring as well as hee could from the *Verborech* Sconce, the *Scots* forced to surrender the other, and *Piccolomini* with 11000 men had opportunity, to aide the Prince *Thomas*, against the *French*, in the Southwest of *Flanders*.

The consequences of this victory.

*Chastillon* the *French* Marshall, having passed the Sommer, May 8, 18 brought his Army to the Castle of Saint *Paul*, May 12, 22. which he presently summoned and had surrendered unto him upon these conditions; that the Governour and the Garrison both horse and foot should march out with baggage and arms halfe an houre after the Capitulation, and safely goe to *Bethune*; that the inhabitants of the place might have leave to do the same with like assurance: that they should be conducted by a hundred horse of *Giffons* Regiment a league upon the way; and thence by the Trumpet of the same company, with a Passport to *Bethune*, and that the inhabitants religious persons or others, might have liberty to

The Castles of Saint *Paul*.

re-

remain there (if they pleased) taking the Oath of Allegiance to the Christian King, which conditions being signed and subscribed, there marched out 120 men, above 300 women and children in Waggon, and the Fort was Garrisoned with the Regiment of *Navarre*.

Saint Martin  
de Fresne.

Half a league from thence stood the Castle of *Saint Martin de Fresne* a passage of importance, and a ready way for the *Spanish* to *Saint Paul*. This he summoned the same night, and having prepared to assault it, the Garrison capitulated upon the same termes, as the former, and the *French* Marshall laid into it 50 Musqueties under the command of a Lieutenant the day following. May 13, 23. the Marshall encamped neere *Perne* where there was a Fort, but abandoned by the people, whose hasty flight caused them to leave behinde them great store of beverage, corn, and cattle. The Country about it, abandoned with forrage, and thither the Marshall sent some of his forces to make provision for the Horse, who returned at night with a good booty, & 600 prisoners, able to pay their ransomes, besides the Religious persons and women, whom dismissed freely, yet hanged up some *Boutefeu* for example sake, and so abated their number.

Perne.

May 14, 24, the *French* Army came to *Theronenna* a place famoused by Historians, where the remaining Ruines of the buildings, are still witnesses of its ancient glory. The inhabitants loath to alter their government retired presently into the Church, which standeth in an Island of the River, and thence made some unhappy shot against the *French*, but after

ter

ter three volleys of Cannon bullets, they yielded, and some being slain, the rest were taken prisoners. And now the Army, May 15, 25. tooke up its Quarters betwixt *Ardres* & *Blandeck*, a quarter of a league from Saint *Aamers*, upon the River *As*, which falleth down to *Graveling*.

*Therouenne*,  
and other  
Forts and Ab-  
beys taken by  
the French.

Before hee raised any bank against the City, or would give order for the Circumvallation thereof, the Marshall dispatched 3000 foot, and 2000 horse with two Culverings, two peeces of 12 pound Bullets, and other necessary equipage under *Fert Imbaut*, to cheer the Spanish Forts, betwixt *Ardres* and Saint *Omar*, that he might have a free passage for his victualers and Convoyes; and himselfe with the principall Officers went to scoure the causey-ways, which were filled with armed Peasants, and might otherwise have much impeached him in his designe. Both these parties did their Offices in the space of two days, the Colonel *Fert Imbaut*, having first taken in three small Forts which stood upon the way, then the Castle, *de Maule*, which was defended by a good Garrison, and some peeces of Cannon, and lastly the Fort *d'Esperlegue*, which after the departure of 36 *Walloons*, 10 *Spaniards*, and 150 *Payfants*, was committed to the care of the Governour of *Ardres*, who put into it an Officer with 80 souldiers, which promised to keepe it eight dayes, or till 1000 Cannon shot were made against it, though it should be surrounded with the Enemies Army. The Marshall himselfe defeated, the 700 Peasants which guarded the causey-ways, took in the Fort *de Mew-*

The siege of  
Saint *Omar*.

L

*fosse*,

fosse, or Newdike, and the Abbey of *Clermavais*; and to leave no rub in the way, *Hallier* took the Abbey of *Watiene*, where the Count de *Fontaine* lay, and had much ado to save himselfe, whilst for a conclusion at the last houre, and at the same time, the *Marquesse de la Ferte* took by assault *Santrevit*, and *Ghastrillon Sommeline*, by the surprize wherof *Saint Omars* was fully blocked up.

The description  
of Saint Omars.

*A faire house well sited, and fitted with competent demesnes, never wants clamours in the propriety: nor a rich wel qualified Virgin suiters: such was the conditions of Saint Omars; a place of as much pleasure as consequence, yet giving pregnant testimonies of both, to compasse which, the French left no stone unmoved, nor the Cardinall Infant to preserve it.*

This City a part of the Territories, of the ancient *Morines* subdued by *Julius Caesar* was begun by a Bishop of *Therouenna*, who built there a Monastery called by his owne name, and by his supposed sanctitie (*devotion in that time of superstition, commonly causing a confluence of people*) made it very populous. It is at this present reckoned in the second Ranke of the Cities of *Flanders*, well flanked and fortified, being in the territories of *France*, of stately building throughout the Abbey, especially which is the richliest endowed of al the Covents in that country. The French Marshall that he might have more freedome to settle his Army before it, May. 18, 38. gave order to 1000 horse, and 1200 foot, to repaire unto his head-quarter, the same day by noone, but his men

The order of  
the siege.

not

not meeting at the peremptory houre, hee deferred his designe till the day following; his intention being to be master of a Ferry, by which passengers were transported into the City. It was an attempt of a great spirit, with so small a number, without defensive coverture, to encounter with almost as many, who had immured themselves with earthen walls, and were by that meanes almost shot-free. Two Regiments of Scots and Walloons, were appointed by the Prince *Thomas* to guard the place, which perceiving the *French* almost upon them, spent their powder prodigally, against the assaylants which in fine, forced them to leave their Trenches, and cast themselves disorderly into a Ferry-boat, and seven or eight other Bottomes which they had prepared for their use, and so prevented them of their purpose, which was to entrench themselves there, that they might keep the way open for importation of men, and victuals into the City. This Rub thus taken away, and the *French* Army re-enforced with 27 new Companies, the lines of circumvallation were drawne out, June 2, new stile, which though they were of so large an extent as five leagues in compasse, the pioners with the help of the common soldiers promised to finish, or at the least make defensible, in the space of eight dayes, if they were not disturbed by the *Spanish* Army.

Five or six days passed without any action commenced by the *Spaniard* against the Assaylants: and then *Forgas* the *Crabat*, with his Regiment was advanced to aire a place, two leagues and a half di-

A French captain of horse, surprized by *Forgas*.

stant from Saint Omars, where having notice, that a French Captain of Horse by name *Vitenwall*, was scouring the field, accompanied with twenty men at Arms, he sent out 200 horse against them, who defeated the French Cavalry, and having first deadly wounded him, took the Captain prisoner. This achievement prompted the *Crabats* to an higher attempt, which was to assault the Quarter of the Marquesse of *Ferte Imbaut*, which they did, with 200 men, boldly though not happily, these being beaten back to the grosse of the Regiment, which was affrighted, if not endangered upon this occasion.

*Forgatz* defeated.

*Chambot* a Captain of Horse, and *Kalliere* a Cornet to the Field-marshal, had been abroad with 200 men of Arms; who upon their return, were within a quarter of a league of the Marquesse his Quarter, at the time when it was assaulted by the *Crabats*, when hearing the Alarme, they spurred up to help their Comrades, and over-reaching the Arriere of the *Crabats* in their retreat, pursued them to the place, where their companions expected them, when *Forgatz* (as feare alwayes presents the worst of dangers to the imagination) supposing himself caught in a trap, and dreaming of an Ambuscado, fled confusedly, leaving 30 of his souldiers slain by the French Cavaliers, and himself pursued to the gates of Aire his Garrison.

Fortune this day played her own part, and shewed apparantly her mutability. The same time June 9, 19. two Regiments that of *Espergny* and *Fouquesales*, were commanded by the French Marshall to march to *Monclin*, or the *Feroy* fort, to secure it from the Spaniards;



wards; but the next way not serving for the portage of their Waggon and Baggage, they were forced to take a compasse of two leagues, and in the way, re-encountred with Prince *Thomaso*, attended with 2000 horse, and 4000 foot, who enclosed them with his troups, and with the losses of above twenty of them, amongst which was the second sonne of the Camp-master d'*Espagny*, who was wounded, & made a prisoner with his third sonne, Lieutenant to his brother, and *Fouquesoks* forcing them to yield upon composition, thrust in 800 fresh men into the City, which were carried over in boats, by the channels out through the *Morasse*, sent from the City to that purpose.

One place is sometime fortunate to one party, and fatal to another. By the same way, which the Prince *Thomaso* re-enforced the Garrison *Piccolomini*, in the beginning of *July*, relieved it with victuals, and Ammunition; the French Army by *June 5, 15*, had fortified themselves in their earthen walls. *Chastillon* had his Quarter at the head of the *Morasse*, *Hallier* had his next to the Marshall, and so the rest of the Colonels respectively. Three strong Redoubts were built in the place betwixt the Ferry and *Hallier*: Two Ports upon the plain of *Nienbe*; the Marshall *La Force*, was come to the Campe with his Army; the batteries were raised, the Ordnance played, the Towne was so straight besieged, that there was neither ingress nor egress for any. Famine beganne to rage within, the inhabitants and presidaries were in three weeks brought to a small allowance of meate, and that none of the best, the powder and Ammunition be-

Saint Omers  
relieved by  
*Piccolomini*.

be-



began to faile, the *French* seemed as full of fire and courage, as their stomachs were of victuals, and before the victory, sang an *Epimicion*. But July 4, 14. the Scene altered, *Piccolemini* projected a way to relieve it, and by the courage of Serjant Major *Norris*, who that day commanded an *English* Regiment, and led the Avantguard in the Expedition, performed it. It is thus related by Letters from *Antwerpe*, and reported to mee by an *English* Gentleman who was in the Action.

*Piccolemini* directed the Generall *Norris* with the *English*, an *Italian* and *Walloon* Regiment to attend as neer the *Ferry* as they could, without being discovered, whilst himselfe with his forces might either amuse *Hallier*, or with advantage assault him in his Quarters. The *English* Commander took the charge upon him, and while the *Italian* Count with skirmishes and pretences of a sharp battail held the *French* in play, conveyed (at noon day) 1000 men, 300 barrels of powder, and as much Bread, Cheese, and Bacon, as loaded 400 Waggon by land, by Boat into the City; which being afterward made known to the *French* Field-marshals, as loath to consume themselves there, they retyred orderly towards *Ar-dres*; with the losse of their hopes of gaining *Saint Omars*, getting a small victory upon the Prince *Thomase* Colleague to *Piccolemini* in this action, in his return cutting off 1500 of his men; and seizing of 1200 of his horse, which they sent the next day to *Calis*.

The Siege is raised.

*Further Occurrences in the upper Germany.*

**A**Pril the first new stile, was the day when the Saxon Duke first raised a banke before *Freyburg*. Some other pieces stood in his way, and hee spent a few dayes to take them in, before he pitched his Campe there, though there wanted no inducements to perswade him to hasten thither as namely the situation of the place, it beeing an inlet into *Switzerland* from *Swaben*, a false report of a slender garrison, the weakenesse of the fortifications, and the Imperiall preparations against him, *Goetz* being already upon his march with those forces which he had under him, to meet the Generall *Wall* and his troupes, and the Duke of *Bavaria*, who was forming of an army about the *Danube*, and was expected in person with the Duke de *Savelli*, to bring it down to *Nordlingen*; the generall Rendezvous of the *Cæsareans* and *Bavarians*, which were joyntly to oppose him.

The Castle of *Roetele* or *Rotelen*, the Key of the Marquisate of *Dourlach*, guarded with 70 Presidaries, was the first place which presented it self to his eye, *March 27, 7.* the Duke of *Weymar* summoned it, and next Sunday being *Palme-sunday* carried it, forcing both the Commander and the Souldiers to yield upon discretion. The Castle was well provided of Ammunition, and that with the Citadell, though he might justly have reserved it to his own use, he gave to the Marquesse of *Dourlach*, who was then in the Campe, and by this atchievment seemed to

to gain a new possession, and re-investiture into his inheritance which he had been deprived of, ever since the fatal battell of *Nordlingen*.

The day of this conquest seemed to bring as good an Augury to the growing hopes of the Marquesse, as the Palme which grew at the feet of *Cæsars* Statue did to him before the battell in *Pharsalia*, though he was newly posselt of this fort, he would not make his personall abode there, but committed the keeping of it to some selected souldiers, and himself accompanied the Army which hitherto went on prosperously. *Rosa* was commanded immediatly toward the *Danube*, where he encountred and discomfited one Company of Imperiall Horse, and a Regiment of *Cavalry*, and a thousand Horse, and some Foot were sent back toward the *Rhine* to make head against *Charles* Duke of *Lorraine*, and young *Mercie* who were coming with a Convoy of 40 Waggon loaden with Corn and Salt to re-victuall *Brisack* whom they defeated, and therupon tooke in *Newenburg* a place of good strength upon the River (but then abandoned by the Imperialists who were fled from thence for feare of the Dukes forces) and then having laid in a competent Garrison returned to the Army, which by that time was newly set down before *Freyburg*.

The siege and  
taking of *Frey-  
burg*.

The siege here was of more difficulty then was at first imagined: The Town was well fortified with a strong wall and deep ditch, well mann'd with 900 resolved souldiers, and inhabitants as resolute for the defence of the City as were the men of War. The field afforded no convenient place, where the  
Duke

Duke might plant his Ordnance for battery : The Towne was abutted with three Suburbs which hee first tooke in, and after employed them to that service : There he mounted his Cannon, which by often discharging made an assaultable breach in the wall, and then he gave order for the assault, which was undertaken by his souldiers cheerfully; but not successfully. The Ditch was deeper then it was supposed, the scaling Ladders were too short to reach the lowest part of the broken wall, the besieged of all sorts, Religious persons, old men, women, & children repaired thither, to make it good against the assaylants, and with musket shot, stones, Grenadoes, and wild fire beat them off, having slain the Lievtenant Colonell to whom that service was entrusted, and forty common men besides our worthy Country man and resolute Gentleman Master *Thomas Cambell*, whose story is thus related to mee by Captain *John Scot* who was a coactor, and had command in the Army at that Expedition. A Lievtenant by name *Sandelands* being upon the top of the Ladder, seeing the hearts of the ordinary men to faile, looking back, called to *Cambell*, second me, let us not lose the Honour which our Nation hath purchased with blood, which he did; these Colleagues in that service, assisted only with two Dutch Souldiers, and a Scottish Serjant of the Red Regiment, behaving themselves so bravely, that in despite of the defendants, they scaled the breach, slew some of those, which mayntained it, and put the Burgers into such a Feare, that as they confessed afterwards,

M

they

A worthy adventure of two English Gentlemen, but unfortunate.

they had then begged quarter, had they not at the instant perceived the smal number of the assaillants. *But an Apoplexie is cured by a Fever*, Anger doth chase away Feare, and now offended with themselves, for starting at a shadow, the Souldiers and Townsmen came on furiously, wounded both *Sandelands* and *Cambell*, who for all this went on and sent one soul more to *Charons* Ferry, when a Country Gentleman marking how bravely *Cambell* behaved, shot, and wounded him mortally, throwing him not yet dead barbarously into the midst of a burning pile, which was ready for their defence, *Sandelands* in the mean time retyring, and though charged by the Enemy returning safely, by the valour of a Souldier, who with his Pistoll kept the scaling ladder, for his safe Retreat.

Duke *Bernherd* was not a little moved with this losse, yet *as the purest spirits are most active*, in the heat, reneweth and increaseth his batteries, lengtheneth his ladders, and prepares for a fresh assault. The preparations of a potent Adversary are terrible to a weak one, he was observed by the Garrison, and without more blows the Town capitulated, and was surrendred *Apr. 5*, new stile. Thus this City once the Metropolis and Capitall of the *Brisgow*, at this present more glorious, though not so strong as *Brisack*, changed her Lord; a City famous for the Academy, famous for excellent Rock, Chrystall, some of it being of that bignesse, that a cup therof, containing two English quarts artificially ingraven, and two doozen of Spooones were presented to Duke

*Bern-*

*Bernhard*, famous for 10 rich and sumptuous Cloysters, and lastly for the goodly church and tower of curious stone.

The conditions concluded at the surrendry (which I would not have rehearsed but upon the occasion following) were these, That all the Priests should march away with the commander, officers and souldiers. That no Burger of what quality soever should depart. That those which went away should have a convoy of horse, &c.

The breach of the second article had like to have exposed all to the conquerors mercy: A rich merchant was found in the waggons, and thereupon the convoy pillaged them, and brought both him and the rest backe as prisoners to *Fryburg*.

Thus captain *John Scot* relates this accident: but a letter directed to *Rhinacker* from duke *Bernb.* (the copy whereof I have seen both in French & Dutch) expresseth more: take it thus abstracted:

Yours, dated at *Brisack*, April 6, 16. I have received; wherein you complaine of an abuse done to the garrison of *Freyburg* at their departure, and desire a release of the prisoners belonging to your regiment. A copy of the accord I have sent you here inclosed, by which you may perceive that Colonel *Esler* the late Governor there brake it in the beginning; first because in the articles he had no colours and standards, yet he caused four to be caried away before the garrison. Secondly, the garrison should not pillage the towne, yet he tooke away the townsmens horses, plundered the cloysters, and mounted the cavalliers which wanted horses, upon the Burg.

hens beasts. Thirdly, their desire to carry away some cattell, was expugned and denied by us, yet they attempted to drive away many. Fourthly, That such as had run away from our army with their horses and armes, should abide therein: yet contrary to the accord, they were not onely concealed in the waggons, their cloathes being changed, and shuffled away over the wall, but the Imperiallists got upon their horses and would have stollen them away, and this caused a broile betwixt the convoy and the garison, and the reducement of the Cæsarians to captivity.

It was a faire answer, and relished as much of military justice, as his after act did of grace; he set them at liberty without ransom, meekly blaming the convoy, and advising *Eschel* to use more sincerity in observing the tearmes of capitulation.

The city was wonne, and now hee adviseth how to keepe it: first hee layd into it the red Regiment, with one captaine and officer of each company; but having notice that the enemy with a powerful army was comming to furnish *Brisack* (at which hee had an emulous eye) with victuals, he removed the Red Regiment, and appointed *Karosky* to that province, with a regiment of horse to scour the waies betwixt *Fryburg* and *Brisack*; and another of foot to maintaine the city. And now to omit his severall Campings and discampings, which may puzzle, cannot please the Reader, we will set downe his and his Officers actions till his battell with *Goetz* the Generall of the Cæsarian and Bavarian forces.

*Kanosky* having according to the dukes directions



ons commanded out a party towards *Brisack*, sixe of his cavalliers (spurring up before the avantgard, fell upon the place where our Irish *Butler*, newly come from the French County, lay with his Infantry, consisting of fifteen hundred men divided into 5 regiments, lay intrenched neer *Brisack*. The governor *Rhinacker* for want of provisions being unwilling to entertaine them, they had thought to have amased them by a sudden alarme, and unexpectedly to have surpris'd them; but the project failed, that place did not give them hope of glory, but ministred cause of feare. Yet their moderation crowned them with a victory, whose rashnesse might have brought them not to losse onely but ignominy. The Imperiallists kept a good watch, were upon their gard, and enforced the adventurers to fly so affrightedly, that their countenances discovering their hearts, the whole vantgard was possessed with the same cold passion, and all the other cavalliers. The troupes of *Kanofskies* horse were then upon a cosse-way, hemmed in on both sides with Moorasse, not able to turn to the right hand or left: there was only one way for their safety, which was with their faces about to return as soone as might be. This course they tooke, and the Cæsarians supposing them to fly cowardly, pursued them eagerly, till having field roome, and being not confined by the Moorasses, they changed their posture, and assaulting their enemies unexpectedly, they slew three hundred of them, and took no more than 26 prisoners (amongst which were two Captaines, 3 lieutenants and one ensigne) for they would give no quarter to any but this small number.

5 regiments of  
Butlers Infantry  
defeated  
by Kanofsky.

220<sup>3</sup> Cuirassiers surprised by *Tupadel*.

Generall Major *Tupadel* about the same time had sent out a party after some *Cæliarians*, but missing them they re-encountred with 30 cuirassiers neere *Aurach* in the dukedome of *Wirtemberg*, which presently fled, and were so pursued that the *Saxons* forces entred with them into *Aurach* so suddenly, that they tooke the towne before the rest of the garrison (being an hundred cuirassiers, whom they put to the sword) could have notice of their entry, or betake themselves to the castle.

200 Crabats and 6 Companies of Dragons slain and taken by *Rosa*.

*Rosa* at the same present was as active and fortunate as either of them; he sent abroad 300 horse of his owne Regiment to descry the enemy, and observe his posture; who first met with 80 crabats, the major part whereof fell by the sword (that Nation seldom giving or desiring quarter) and the rest were taken prisoners, by whom hee was informed, that another party followed him, consisting of 120 cuirassiers: the certaine place where they lay was shewed him, and thither hee posted in speed, slew some and defeated the rest: and being informed by his prisoners, that eighty of their comrades were at *Altkirken*, an Imperiall towne in the dukedome of *Wirtemberg*, to conduct sixe companies of Dragons, with their standards and baggage to the Barbarian Rendezvous neer *Nordlingen*; he placed an ambuscado for them, attended their coming foure and twenty houres, when seeing them upon their march they charged them so roundly, that they slew the most of them, gained all their baggage, amongst which were two carvaches and four standards. The Major which commanded the regiment (their Colonel

lonel *Wolfe* being slain at the first battell neere *Rhin-felden*, escaped with much ado, being shot twice across the body. The Lieutenant Colonel and all the officers became prisoners of war, and *Rose* by this happy occasion master of *Altkirken*, where hee refreshed his Dragons, and re-inforced his Regiment with a new accrew of 400 men, as did also most of his highnesses Colonells about the same time.

These checks the Imperiall and Bavarian Armies received before the battell, which much abated their number, whilst the Saxon Dukes forces increased, a new supply both of men and victuals being brought him out of *France* and *Elzas Savern* by the Count de *Guebriant*.

*Altkirken taken in.*

Many cases attend him which enjoyeth much. The Duke had now two things which required his vigilant eye, the safe keeping of his prisoners, *John de Werth* and *Erkenfont*, and the anticipating of *Goetz* for his intended victualling of *Brisack*. The first the Christian King tooke from him, by sending for the prisoners and carrying them to *Bois de Vincennes*, distant about three leagues from *Paris*.

*John de Werth removed into France.*

The other burthen lay upon the Dukes Monitors, who in the end of May understanding that *Goetz* lay incamped neere *Rorhywell* and *Killingler*, marched thitherward with foure great Cannons, twelve field pieces, nine thousand foot and foure thousand horse, to give him battell. But *Goetz*, who labored more to revictual *Brisack* before the battell, than after, being advertised of his march, discamped presently, and removed to the *Schwarz-Waldt*, that

that he might more covertly performe his task, lending his provisions through the valley of *Kintzinguen* and towne of *Offemburgh*. And at that time hee relieved the Brilackers with corne enough for 4. or five dayes and no more, only 150 of his Cavalliers entring into the towne, each with a bag of meal behind him. *Gæta* himselve still delining the battell, and shifting from place to place, one part of the Imperiall army taking its way toward *Constance*, the other following their Generall toward *Hailbrunne*.

400 Crabats  
slain & routed  
by D. Bernb.

The Saxon duke was busie all Iune in seeking his enemy, but could not find him, but was in danger to have been found himselve by 400 crabats, who being advertised that the Duke was lodged in a small village named *Brombach*, with a small retinne, thought to have surprised his person. But the Duke was not ignorant of their designe, and sending incontinently to the grosse of his army, which was not far off, his succours came in so opportunely, that he surrounded the wood where the crabats lurked, put 200 of them to the sword, and routed the rest utterly. The enemy not yet appearing, the Swedes made an inrode into the Blacke forrest, and at one time brought to the campe 1000 oxen, which the duke caused to be fed in the medows for his use.

But at length the opposite armies met and joined battell, July 9 new stile, wherein the duke was crowned with a glorious victory. The particulars whereof because they fall not within the prescribed time for this history, I shall referre to another discovery, wherein our Swedish *Fabius Bannier*, who hath without blowes ruined the great Imperial and Saxon armies,

and the rest of those Heroes, whose worthy acts are not here expressed, shall be remembered at large, and have their history continued to this present day!

Here I would make a concluding period but the  
siege of *Fantasia* must have an auspicious birth in  
the relation, as it had a prodigious end in the action.



The

which ended most tragically. The B. A. G. and yet there is to be a record of any religiously, nor sentimentally, nor humanely, and we have made more gloriously, begun more engaging the individualistic voluntarily, never was and Genry of Gwynne, and the South of Kansas taken more discreetly, the Nobles selfish never was expiation under this holy alone, which latterly there were no other Example left, O we regret the B. A. G. was not

[illegible]



## CHAP. IV.

*The siege of Fontarabie.*

OW uncertain the issues of War be, if there were no other Example left, this story alone, might sufficiently testify: never was Expedition undertaken more cheerfully, the Nobles and Gentry of *Guienne*, and the South of *France*, engaging themselves therein voluntarily, never was an adventure made more gloriously, begunne more auspiciously, nor continued more fortunately, till the last Act, and yet there is scarce a Record of any which ended more fearfully.

The Prince of *Conde* appointed by the Christian King as Generall, accompanied with the Dukes d' *Espernon*, de *Valette* de *S. Simon*, the Marques de *la Force* & other men of eminent note, 18000 foot & 7000 horse, was to attend this businesse by land, and the Archbishop of *Burdeaux* with a good Navy by Sea, the Coast of *Provence* committed to the sole care of the

the Earle of *Harcourt*, and the Archbishoprick not engaged therein: Fortune at first attended them both by Sea and land, the Admirall, *July 30*, took two *Dunkirk* men of War, transporting of soldiers to the Port du Passage, kept the Bottomes for the King his Masters service, and sent the prisoners, to *Bayen*. The Prince before that day had removed all the *Remora's* which might hinder him, taken in *Iron, Viarson, Renteria, Loys*, the Port du passage, *Charlemagne* the Castle upon the Harbour, where hee mounted his Cannon, and began to play upon the Town, *July 3*, new stile, which strook off a Pinnacle from the Castle, and beat downe some houses, and then having sent a Trumpet to summon *Becharre* the principal Towne in the Valley of *Seringarville*, he began his approaches and Earthen Fortifications. The Garriſons and Inhabitants ragged with death, and danger to hinder their entrenching, but could not *July 10* new stile, they sallied forth upon the Pioneers, and spent foure vollyes of Cannon shot upon the Campe, but were forced to retire. The next day there issued through the *Sally ports*, 100 men well armed in battell array, seconded by as many others with Pick-axes and Spades to raylor the Trenches, but were surprized by a Regiment of French, whose charge was to guard the labourers: who flew above 120 of them, and wounded many others, constraining as many as could to fly in a disorderly confusion.

*Becharre* thus summoned, the inhabitants sent a Drum to the Prince, *July 4*, to tell him that they had order from their Vice-roy, to mayntayne the Town for the Catholike King, and that they

Two Dunkirk men of War taken at Port du passage.

Divers places taken by the Prince of Conde.

*Becharre* summoned, & not yielding.



The Duke de  
S. Simon hath  
order to en-  
force it.

hourly expected the succours which hee had promised them. His Excellency being fully resolved to relieve them. The Prince incensed with this answer, gave order instantly to the Duke *De Saint Simon*, to draw 1000 foot, and six Cornets of horse, out of the body of the Regiments, and with those troupes, and one piece of Cannon to compell them, giving leave to the Souldiers to use them with all hostility, that they might be exemplary to others.

The next day, *July 5, 15.* the Duke *Saint Simon*, marched from *Iron*, with his designed troupes of Horse and Foot, these being commanded by *Marin* an *Aide de Campe*, *Mun*, *Revidu*, *Desupuy*, and *Marinville* Camp-masters, and encamped at *Sarra* the last Town of *Franas*, where hee met with *Amon* Grand Bayliffe of the Country *de Labour*, who presented him with 300 Basques ready for his service. Here, by advise of the Counsell of Warre, hee appointed *Amon* to surveigh the ways, and make them fit for the portage of his Cannon, furnishing the Basques with Axes, and other tools for that service, and then himselfe with the Army marched after them.

Encounters  
1200 Spani-  
ards

No Enemy, which could oppose him, was yet expected, yet it was suspected, that such an one there might be, and *Marine* with a 100 foot *Pierdu's*, was sent to see if any such appeared. He had scarce travelled half a league upon the Spanish ground, but he spied two Battalions of the *Spaniards* upon a Mountain Eastward from *Bechara*, prepared to fight, as hee judged, by their orderly march and shouts, like those which are usuall when battels joyns. Nor did his

con-

Conjecture faile him; a selected party drawn out of the Spanish body, which consisted of 1200 men came up to him roundly, charged upon him furiously, and were received bravely, and after them followed the Grosse of the Army, which had doubtlesse surprized him, had not the Duke de S. Simon come in happily to his Rescue. And here began an hot fight, wherein the Commanders of both sides shewed both courage and dexterity, yet in the end came off with victory, and though the Infantry was tired, and some of their Cavallary, as well as of the Spanish slain, they forced the Foe to flie over the Mountains, where (not knowing the wayes) which of themselves are rough and uncouth; they could not follow them. This brunt being past, 200 of his Basques were sent to burn and pillage *Bechara*, which they did so expeditiously, that in foure houres space the Town was burnt to ashes, maugre the resistance of the inhabitants, & 300 *Castilians*, which laboured to preserve it, though these last were martiall men drawn out of the old Bands, and the Nobility of the Frontier Towns. The Duke thus rid of the Spanish forces, and sufficiently avenged of *Bechara*, intended to Rally up his forces, and pursue the late Enemy into the Valley of *Saque*, but understanding that the Grand Prior of Navarre was at *Saint Esteve*, but halfe a league off with 3000 men, hee changed his minde and marched to *Challar* and *Sourgar amourdi*, where he summoned the inhabitants which came in, supplied him with victuals, promised obedience to the Christian King, and assured him that they of *Saques* had burned the Magazin, which the Grand Prior

Defeats them.

Burneth Bechara.

Prior of *Nawarre*, had erected there, for the mayntenance of his forces, and so returned to Sarra.

The Duke was no looner disengaged of his charge abroad, but the Prince of *Conde* was ingaged in another at the Campe before *Fontaraby*, or *Fuente Rabia*. Three thousand Spaniards were brought from *Saint Sebastians* by Sea in Pinnasses and Shallops, and landed at the Port *du passage*, but covered from the Garrisons eye by a Mountain betwixt the Sea and them, their intention being to regaine the place, as appeared afterwards by an *Adviso* found about their Commander from *Madrid*, wherein hee was enjoined to recover it, if it were possible, and to assault it, in what state soever he found it: It was a desperate attempt, to neer an Army Royall, to adventure with so few men upon a place of such consequence, nor was the Chieftain insensible of it, his most familiar friend, confessing after the French victory, that upon the march, hee rounded him in the care, saying, we march to our death; yet this taske was enjoined him, and he to shew his loyalty to his King and Country undertook. But though the attempt was desperate, it was not impossible, hee might perhaps have attained his end, if hee had not been discovered by 200 Saylours, which were imployed by the Archbishop of *Bordeaux*, to mend the Vessels lately taken from the Dunkerks, who perceiving them climbe the Hill as they were at work, fled presently, and were pursued to the Barriadoes of the Campe, which these Spanish troups assaulted in seven places, till the Prince of *Conde* who was there in person, drew his forces together  
which

3000 Spaniards  
defeated neere  
*Fontaraby*.

which changing these Adventurers home flue 11 of their Officers, above 600 common men, wounded their Chieftain, and took him prisoner, forced the rest to use their heels, & pursued them to the Mountains and Cliffs of Saint *Sebastian*.

During this fight by land another happened by Sea, where the Sea-men sped no better then their Land-men: six Spanish Pinnasses, and 13 Vessels of burthen fell upon eight ships, which the French still kept before *Fontaraby*; but after a fight of 2 houres, two of the biggest Spanish Bottoms being sunk, the rest hoysed saile, and with the helpe of a faire winde recovered Saint *Sebastians*.

And two Spanish ships sunk

The Prince by this found no opposition abroad, he had free liberty, and freely used it, to apply himself to the siege, wherby hee brought the Town to extreme necessity, but how successfull the Catastrophe was, though the French will not, a Spanish Capuchin, by his Relation penned modestly, like an Historian, though with some interlarded superstition, and printed at *Madrid*, Sept. 2, 12 will inform you.



## The Siege of *Fontaraby* raised.

*A Relation written from the Campe by Father Fryer Francis of Tarrazona, Reader of the Arts in the Convent of Capuchins of Pampelona, unto Father Guardian of the Capuchins of the Convent of Zaragoza.*



**F**ather Guardian. Seeing that the receipts of benefites are the pledges of thankfulnesse, it could not seeme just in me if I should omit to amplifie my thankfulnesse to your Paternity by not declaring and imparting unto your knowledge so singular a blessing, and so ful of divine mercies, as was our late Victory whereof I have been an eye-witnesse and now shall make a plaine narration without complements, addressing my selfe to truth only, which shall be sufficient to incite your Paternity to exercise your devotion in a serious and affectionate thanksgiving. The great strait and difficulty in which the French held the strong Towne of *Fontaraby* is not unknowne to your Paternity, and how our Councell of Warre had resolved to relieve it so soone as sufficient forces might be raised to encounter with so great an Enemy though the execution was most dangerous. Vpon Tuesday August 17. the Lord Admirall of *Castile*, and the Marquis of *Velas* Generals of the Forces of *Navarre*, and

*Guiañscoa* resolved to releve it, their Army consisting of 16000 Foot and 600 Horse, which to that purpose being divided into 3 Squadrons, the Lords Generals with the grosse of the Army marched to the descent of a hill which is situated and runneth from the gate of the passage unto the Fort, and there mounted 8. Pieces of Artillery in the place where the Marquis of *Mirtaca* was enquartered with the third part of the *Conde* Dukes Army and the *Irish* forces. By the descent of the valley the Marquis of *Torrevisa* marched with a good Squadron of Soldiers, and *Don Pedro Giron* with 2000 Foot marched towards *Irun* where the Enemy was fortified. In this posture was the Army the 3. of *August* with purpose to relieve the besieged the next day following by 4 of the clock in the morning. But it pleased the Almighty (nor without a mystery as it appeared afterwards) to frustrate their resolutions by this occasion. The night following was tempestuous with Lightning and thunder, and the clouds dissolved into raine which fell without intermission the space of five dayes: The valley was bare of wood and trees, and neere the Sea, and the toilsomnesse of that night is inexpressible, our travell so much increasing that we could not secure our lodgings nor make Barracadoes, but for want of wood we were forced to dis campe, the Generals compassionating the Soldiers licensing them to retire and refresh themselves in the places next adjoining.

The Lord Admirall and the Marquis of *Feles* were in the Sally from Munday to Friday, when the raine



not ceasing and the waters descending to a place called *Texo* they commanded the Artillery to retire, that the Soldiers leaving their Tents in good order might be refreshed: By which meanes the valley became so desolate, that they much feared the Enemy would salley forth upon those which remained behind thus harazzed and wearied with the rigour and extremitie of the weather.

The foulneffe of the weather overjoyed the Enemy, which thence concluded, that God assisted them against the *Spaniards*, arming the Heavens to crosse their intentions: and to this purpose, the Prince of *Cande* sent a Cartell to the Governor of *Fontarabie*, the summe whereof was, That to shew himselfe a mercifull and Catholick Prince hee advised him to render the place, offering him that honorable Quarter, which could no wayes impeach his Honor who had so long maintained the place, and so valiantly, and that the rather because all hope of succours was now taken from him, the Generals being already retired: and that hee was not ignorant of his want of Soldiers, ammunition, and Victuals, by which the besieged should be enforced to yeeld: which if they refused to doe of their owne accord, they would be exposed to the edge of the Sword, the Commander should be made shorter by the head, and the rest used with such cruelties as happen in cases of assault, the Officers not being able (though willing) to restrain the fury of their Soldiers.

*Don Doming Leguia* a Knight of *Biscay* then Governor of *Fontarabie*, answered well in the courage

rage of a great Souldier, as the Gentilizzz of a Courtier, approving the advise, and returning due thanks for the offered curtesie and counsell : but in the point of impossibility of succours hee was not dishearted there being nonecessary thereof, nor himselfe being lesse confident to keepe the place then he was before, being already provided and abundantly furnished of all things whereof his Excellency supposed him to be destitute, and for the point of loosing his Head, hee was confident no such disaster could befall him, resolving rather to dye like a valiant Soldier, then to become a Prisoner and have his head cut off, and what hee believed impossible to winne he had no cause to feare, his praesidiarie Soldiers being resolved to oppose the valour of the Besiegers.

The Prince of *Conde* being moved with this answer, caused 3 assaults to be made; in which divers of the French were slaine, and vpon *Saturday* the 4<sup>th</sup> of *September* New stile, they advanced so farre as within 30 foote of the height of the wall, but they were all slaine two excepted, which infected those which should have beaten them on and seconded them, with such a contagion of feare, that they forbore to assault the Garison.

The Admirall the Archbishop of *Burdeaux* assisted with 30 other Bishops came thither also, who hindred the importation of any succors into the City by Sea: and hee seeing the place not surrendred after so many assaults, told the Prince of *Conde* that he appear'd an unexperienced Souldier, to make so many assaults from the Baletta with so small reputation.

tation, intimating that he would have the place assaulted vpon the Birth of our Lady, by 4 of the clocke in the morning, but the Prince opposed saying, that the Arch-bishop was Generall at Sea, and that it did not concerne him to intermeddle with the affaires by Land. Hereupon ensued more contention occasioned by the Duke, and d' *Espernon* siding with the Archbishop: and vpon the overture the Prince of *Conde* hastned to renew the assault for the respect he gaue the Archbishop: but his Highnesse entring into a more serious consideration, and judging (not without reason) of the various events of Warre, especially our men being couragious, and well fortified, intending to disingage himselfe from the obligation wherein he was involved, in an angry moode replyed to the Archbishop, that being generall at Sea it did not concern him to giue the assault by Land, and that he would not loose the glory of the assault which properly belonged to his place. To appease all, his Highnesse prepared a mine which he intended to spring vpon the Vigill of our Lady, and placed therein 19. barrells of Gun-powder, by which no doubt a great part of the wall would haue fallen, it being torne by other mines and batteries: To effect it the Archbishop commanded out the ablest Souldiours in the Nauy, and promised 4000 Doblons should be distributed amongst the adventurous which should first make the assault the most couragiously and readily. The assault was made in 4 places, the French being confident that the Towne would be rendered when the mine was

sprung by reason the defendants were but few, and they grew weary by toyle and unable to hinder their approaches.

Hitherto God was pleased that wee should suffer, but vpon *Sunday* at 5. of the clocke the raine ceased and the weather holding vp, our Generals placed all their forces in the same posture wherein they had beene formerly ranged a League from the Enemy. Vpon *Munday* at night the Generals assembled at the place called *Lezo*, desirous to succour the Towne with all expedition, for the day before some sallied out of it, to certifie them that if they were not relieved within 3 dayes the French would bee Masters thereof: and thereupon they resolved to assaile the Enemies vpon *Tuesday* the Vigill of our Lady.

The time did not then serve to muster the forces, but it is supposed that 3000 were lost by the deluge of raine and waters. Vpon *Tuesday* in the morning the troopes were devided into 3. Squadrons. By the descent of the hil which runneth from the passage to the City was the Marquesse of *Mortem* with 2000 of the *Conde* Duke, the *Irish*, and others, 1000 *Nawarrois*, and *Provincials*, who were so ordered and quartered, that the right wing of the *Vanguard* should consist of a third part of the *Conde* Duke his Regiment. The Battaile and Reare should take vp the other people amounting in all to 4000 with some Companies of Horse.

At the lowest part of the hill to the Southward lay the Lord Admirall of *Casile* and the Marquesse  
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of *Veles* with the grosse of the Army, with the Master of the Campe Generall the Marquess of *Torre-cusa* with 2000 selected and choise Souldiours of *Don Fausto de Ludioso*.

The ablest Souldiours were disposed in the most eminent places, that the Enemy might not bee able to cut off our forces. On the other side of *Irun* marched *Don Pedro Giron* with 1000 men, the most of them *Castilians* with the Campe-master *Sebastian Granero* Generall of the Artillery, and a troope of Horse to possesse the most eminent places about *Irun*, and to hinder the succours which might come from any of the French Quarters at *Fontarabie*. We that were Capuchns devided our selves into 4. parts distributing our selves with our companies of the Religious which were then there.

In this posture we advanced towards the Enemy in front the same day by 4 of the clock in the afternoon, and the Marquess of *Mortara* immediately gayned the ascent of the hill whereof hee had beene Master before but had then willingly abandoned, and now compassing the little hill above, he gayned the eminent places untill he approached within Musket shot of the Enemies trenches, from whence hee received some round charges. The Horse and *Irish* wheeled to the left hand towards the Sea to secure themselves from the offence of the Enemy which lay behind the hill.

The Marquis of *Torre-cusa* immediatly seated himselfe in the secure place below the Hill, after hee had gained two Quarters from the Enemy over against a

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Redoubt situated at the end of the Trench, which was the greatest Fortification the Enemy had. His troopes immediatly assaulted their Enemies, some with Pikes, others with Sword and Target, and others with Muskets, which brake into a troope of *French Horse*, forcing them twice to recoyle: But the Camp-Master Generall drawing up the Corslets caused his Companies to renew their charges, and joyning their Musketers together, they charged the Enemy so forcibly that he was not able to endure the assault, but gaue ground.

In this first encounter foure or 6 men entred the Redoubt fighting like Lyons, but the Enemy overmatching them in number enforced them to retire. But wee returned with such fury to the assault of the Redoubt, that having killed many French wee regained the place at the very point of the Fortification, and though they were many and well defended with artificiall and intricate trenches, and a ditch of very great depth, yet they abandoned the place.

The Enemies Campe removed it selfe a Musket shot, the Horse before, and the Foote behind: where they stood amazed whilst you will repeate the Creed 6 times, determining as farre as wee could perceiue to beate us backe, driving them back out of the Redoubt, and assaulting us by troopes. But our men being Masters of the place grew so couragious.  
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they charged them so roundly, that they were enforced to turne their backs with much losse at one instant, none of the *French* appearing alive in their Trenches, but leauing many dead therein, and some Canons of a middle size wherewith they had much endamaged us, Our forces followed the chase. Some of the Enemies that is the Cavallary flying towards *Iran*, other towards the Sea, the most whereof were drowned, the Tide running with great force and more then ordinary because of the Land waters : wee slew many of them when they were up to the middle in water, when they who had entered the small Boates and could not row against the Tide rendred themselves, and with folded hands and mournfull voices, cryed *Vive le Roy de Espagne*, God quarter for Gods sake: Our Companies hastned towards the Sea in extreame danger to the judgement of all beholders to doe our Christian duties in relieving the afflicted, and it was our great good hap, that in so great hazard wherein wee were involved our people having lesse resistance then the poore French, wee exercised our Charity to the comfort of those that were at the point of death. Those which fled towards *Iran* wee could not pursue, but if wee had but stopped their way onely with 200 Musquetiers, without doubt they had beene all cut in peeces or become our Prisoners, which was impossible to fore-see, we not imagining to have obtained so notable a Victory, our counsels onely tean-

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ding to relieue the Port, not suspecting that so puissant an Enemy, so well fortified in his Trenches would so soone turne his backe, though many of them drowned themselves in the passage of *Bobia*.

Those of *Fontarabie* could not salley forth, being reduced to so small a number, which nevertheless if they had done, no doubt they had made a very great slaughter.

Our Generals met together about 5. of the clock in the afternoone, and entred *Fontarabie*, where they were received with incredible joy by a people which that day and before had endured so many broyles and toyles, and had spent all the morning in viewing the Hills a farre off, to see whether the expected succours would come; and were almost past hope, because they could desire no part of them.

The Lords Generals, like most devout Catholike Princes, went instantly to expresse their pious acknowledgement of so graat a Victory, and sang *Te Deum*, which though it was not attended with the greater Musicke, was done with greater Zeale and affection, Drummes, Trumpets, and Artillery, beeing not necessary for such a Solemnity.

Their devotions ended, the Lords Generals, saluted

saluted the inhabitants with most loving embraces, thanking them in the name of his Catholike Majesty, for their constant Loyalty, by which they had pleased God, and defended their King, and Country.

*Don Pedro de Giron* had order to make no assault vpon the *French Camp*, till 4 of the clocke in the morning of our Lady Day, but the Enemy fled that Night, and concealed his flight by many false fires. They left behind them much warlike provision, ammunition apparell and riches, not burning the baggage as they intended, and *Don Pedro* might without resistance have possessed himselfe of *Ira* in the morning if hee had followed it.

Hee that did best for gayning this victory, was the *Marquesse De Torreausa*, with the *Navarroyes* and *Neapolitans*. Concerning the Particular *Cavallieres* I can say little most of them beeing unknowne to mee. Some affirme, that *Don Francisco de Garro* was the first, which entred into the Enemies Trenches, other say the Earle of *Xaviers* though he was beaten out againe by the blow of an Halbert, which had undoubtedly slaine him had not his Gorget saved him. Captaine *Pedro de Maravida* Knight of the order of *Saint James* entred also into the same Redoubt, whence he brought away a *French Colours* having slaine the Ensigne in fight of the whole Army, others report the first that en-

tred to have beene *Don Iuan D' Eques* a Knight of *Navarre*, and that a *Neapolitane* of *Valentia* charged very brauely.

There were slaine of the *French* 1200, which were seene floating upon the *Sea*, most of them men of quality as it seemeth by their outward Habit; wee lost not many, the generall vote is not above thirty, yet the Lord Admirall saith more, nor had we many wounded. The Prisoners taken that day were above 1000. and the number increaseth daily, many which had hid themselves in Brakes and Thickets, being compelled abroad by Hunger. It is said, there were 50 of the French Nobility wanting; but that is scarce credible. A French Trumpet came into our Army the Friday following, who affirmed, they had lost 6 thousand men: and being demanded what the French conceived of the Spaniards, hee answered; the Spanish are Courageous, and the French want Government: which hee meant perhaps of those which betrayed the Cause by their feare and flight; for they could not bee ignorant, that their Forces then consisted of two and twenty thousand Foot, 1000 Horse, fifty good Ships well provided, and that a re-enforcement of 6000 men was expected daily from *Basena*: the Spanish Army consisting onely of 3000 Foot, and five hundred Horse, more or lesse, and the Enemy being fortified, and wee having no place of strength, how could so shamefull a flight, and so glorious

glorious a Victory hee expected? The Booty was great, and the pillage was increased, the Enemy vainly conceiving (according to the relation of a Capuchin prisoner) to winne ground upon *Fontarabie*, and then to fall upon *St. Sebastian* a place of lesse importance, and so to passe victoriously throughout all *Spain*, even to *Madrid* without resistance, which was also believed by them as a matter of faith.

They came to the Siege very rich in Plate, Gold, costly Lodgings, Pavillions very curiously wrought, Cabinets, and other precious furniture. Wee seized the Wardrobe of the Prince of *Condé*, wherein wee found much and very rich enamelled Plate, and a most rich Ensigne of the Order, which was of such estimation, that the next day hee sent a Trumpeter to the Admirall of *Castile*, intreating him to returne the Plate and the Golden Fleece and hee would allow the true worth thereof for the same. The Arch-Bishop of *Burdeaux* wardrobe also they seized, and part of his owne wearing Apparell, and the foure thousand *Doublons* which hee promised to deliver amongst his Souldiers, to encourage them to the assault.

It is thought hee was present in the Campe at the time of the skirmish, and it is not knowne how hee escaped. Because hee falls not downe towards the Sea, it is thought hee betooke himselfe to the

Cittadell of Saint *Elmo*, from whence the next day it was observed the *French* vayed their sayles having given fire to their Cittadell; cloyed it with Artillery. Their Muskets, Harquebuses, and Pikes were all left in the place being too heavy to beare away and might hinder their escape. Their cassocks of Skarlet, and other of finest cloth with the orders of the *Holy-Ghost* were very many. One of our Souldiours had 3 of them, and sold one for 16 Royals which was then worth 100 Duckets. The hangings were of unshorne greene Velvet broyded with Gold, embossed with Iewels, and tufted with greene water Grograynes, buttons of gold and rich galownes. The Iewels, chaines, watches, and many other rich ornaments, were found vpon the dead bodies in the Sea. In such Fishings the *Irish* were very skilfull diving under the waters to find them.

The Ensignes gained from the enemy were about a hundred, though the Admirall had not so many, many of them were in the hands of particular persons, desirous to place them in their severall countreyes, as Trophies of their Victory: notwithstanding the old souldiers made no account of them, saying, they would only place in their Countreyes those which were taken and wonne from the hands of the enemy. The pieces of Artillery which were left, during the Siege, were 23, and many of them Spanish, with the Armes and Names of the Kings of

of *Spaine*: others affirme that there were many more left, they left there also many bartels of powder, and about three hundred *Granadoes*, which made such spoyle within *Fontarabie*; It is a diuellish invention, an instrument of warre, weying about 150 pounds of *Castile Iron*, three fingers thick, with a narrow mouth, fastened with knots, cimented with roe, and this knot lying higher, the powder is moistned and wet, that it may continue a time in the Aire, before the report, which afterwards recoyleth from the mouth, which penetrating an house, though it hath five floores, it will passe through them all, and pierce through the whole edifice, and hath left the Bullet, which is a little Morter, with a large mouth, like the *Granadoes*, but narrow on the contrary extremity. It is reported they cost 70 Duckets a piece.

The morning before the battell arrived to the French, 4 or 5 Pinnaces, loaden with White-meates, Wine, Sweet-meates, daynties, and necessary provision, all which was left in the Field, and gave our Army good refreshment. In one of the Pinnaces were 6 pieces of Ordnance, and amongst them one curious piece belonging to the Cardinall *Richeleau*. The Fleete was onely in want of men, most of them leaving the Sea, to give the assault by land, and it remaining at sea, till the day of our Ladies

Ladies Birth, without a convenient tide, if there we had had but a small Army by sea, we had gained that also.

The Forts and Walls of *Fontaraby*, were much ruined, especially a Curtaine called the Queenes, which looked towards the Mountaine, which being broken by twelve Mines, the breach was so large, that there was no difficulty to enter it, and if wee had not erected a rampire or Countermure, fortified and supported with timber, which the demolished houses afforded, wee could not well have held it.

The Artillery did no great damage to the wall, but rather to the Parapets, on which the Battery was made in foure places, by innumerable Cannon shot, for there passed not a day naturall (which consists of 24 houres) wherein there were not accounted 1200, and the quantity of the great shot was such, that (as the French observed) our Artillery was cloyed thereby, and could not be of any use to us, without new carriages.

We had not beene so well assured of the place, had wee not beene assisted by the Women, who were very cheerefull, some helping to dig in our trenches, others charging our Musquets with great expedition, and bringing powder and shot in their lapps,



Iapps, that we might discharge the oftner, others apparrelling themselves in the habits of men, having the courage to skirmish with the enemy, wheresoever they should give the assault, with greatest fury, which we daily expected.

It is affirmed that the Marquesse of *Velez* encountered a noble Lady in that posture with her Musquet, rest, and white safeguard: who seeing him said, let not your excellency marvel, for every day since the siege, I have discharged two Musquets, but this day more: And immediately she discharged very gracefully, his excellency shewing a respective remonstrance of Honour to her feminine valour.

The Inhabitants of *Fontaraby* were so feeble, that it was an extraordinary griefe to behold: for their houses for the most part were battered, and unserviceable for use or shelter: and they had not above two Quintals of powder, having wasted 800. The French gained many places in *Reutoria*, where onely were remaining, but 15 houses.

The Covent of *Monkes* was halfe burnt, ours scarce received any losse at all, before some of the Fathers of *Bayona* came thither: and when wee thought we had lost all, God was pleased to offer us a meanes of restitution, and by the great piety and affectionate devotion, wherewith the Lord Admirall was pleased to honour us, having vowed to reedifie and repair all the dammages of the Monasterie caused by destruction of the Buildings; I presented my selfe to give thanks to his Ex-

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cellency, who assured me that he had acquainted his Catholique Majesty (whom God preserve) therewith, and hath wrote earnestly to the Conde Duke, praying that it might be put to his account, to repaire the damage which the *Capuchins* had received; whereof his Majesty tooke notice, and over and besides, undertooke to provide some accommodations, which were wanting to the said Fathers, and we owe this noble Prince an extraordinary measure of respect; for his favour towards a prisoner of our habit; which was amongst the French: for whom the Prince sent his Trumpetter to *Bayon*, accompanied with two Fathers of our order: The father *Francis Barnard* of *Pompelona*, the Father *Iuan* of *Loarra*.

Thus farre this *Capuchin*, who *de facto* relateth a truth, though he may erre perhaps in the circumstances, imputing that to feare; which was in probability occasioned by faction, as may bee gathered by the Consequents, which are to bee remembered in our next Relation.

FINIS.

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